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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1875. NUMBER 51.

The North Carolinian

POWER

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W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

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Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
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MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

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FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

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The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

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ARTHUR L. JONES.

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January 1st, 1875.

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He invites a call from every one.

Beautiful May.

Winter's departing, angry and sullen;
After his footsteps comes a bright band:
Flowerets in numbers start from their slumbers—
May is awaking all over the land.

Deep in the hollows snow drifts are lying,
Like early sorrow, melting away;
Warm rain is falling, wild birds are calling—
Beaut.ful spring-time, beautiful May!

Oh, could I see her come o'er the mountain,
Under her eyelids bringing the day!
Birds would sing sweeter only to greet her,
Girl of my heart's love, my beautiful May!

—*Miss Mulock.*

JUDY.

At dawn on a February morning, fifty years since, the lookout on board the sloop-of-war Rosebud, engaged in repressing the slave traffic on the African coast, reported a suspicious sail about eight miles to leeward. Chase being made, the vessel was quickly identified by the delighted pursuers as the Arrow, a noted slaver, whose capture had hitherto proved impossible; her captain and mate, both English, being men distinguished alike for skill and hardihood, and possessing a far more accurate knowledge of the coast than was furnished to those newly-arrived by the imperfect charts of that time.

The chase had commenced about seven o'clock in the morning, and by three land was reported, something less than twenty miles distant; chase five miles still to leeward, and apparently running straight for the nearest headland.

As they approached, the land rose high, and, shelving towards the shore, displayed small blumps, marking itself as that kind of coast which generally terminates in rocks.

The sloop-of-war worked towards the shore as far as it was safe. The captain of the Arrow evidently knew the coast, and knew the little land-locked cove for which he was now making.

The crew were all on deck. The first line of breakers was passed, and their courage rose as they witnessed the cool bearing of the captain. Once only he betrayed emotion, turning deadly pale, but without changing a muscle. It was when the sea caught the Arrow on her starboard quarter, and she threatened to broach-to before the helmsman could stop her. But Jones was a good hand. He checked her at the critical moment, and kept her head right well in the center. It was when this sea, which lifted the vessel and surged along with her, subsided, that the vessel, as she fell into the hollow, just touched the ground. It was but for a moment. The next sea lifted them clean off the passage, the helm was clapped hard a-starboard, the point was rounded, and the anchor let go in what was, comparatively, a millpond. Sails were furled. She was safe as in Dover harbor.

"What about the 'ebony?'" asked Rawley of his chief. "The sloop must see our mast above the rocks, and may try the passage. In that case we're trapped."

"She'll be lost to-night," replied the other, coolly. "She could never claw off in this sea, and is too close in to escape. If she drifts to leeward only a mile an hour, she'll be hard and fast and battered to chips by midnight. Send a hand aloft, and let me know what the fellow's doing."

Report was presently made that the sloop was off the point, some seven or eight miles, carrying a press of sail, yet apparently dropping shoreward.

"Hah!" said the captain, rubbing his hands. "She's not to have the picking of the little Arrow this trip, anyhow! Well, what about these niggers. In these climates the wind chops round in a second, and then we should have her boats in the cove before we could land our ebony! They will always keep the passage open—for, if it blows, 'tis their only chance."

"Well, sir, they'll have more luck than often falls to such sharks, if they get in here!" said the mate.

"Well, land the beggars, and away with them to the rear of the hillock, where the old hut stands. Shackle them well, and land half the hands to watch them. Look after the crew yourself."

"Shall I land them all?" asked Rawley.

"No, not all. Leave Judy to nurse," replied the other, glancing towards a corner of the deck where, throughout the recent perilous maneuver, something like a human figure had lain crouched under a tarpaulin.

The unfortunate slaves—a hundred and seventeen in number—were quickly landed, and goaded along to their destined hiding place.

Judy, who remained on board the slaver, was now at the perfection of negress womanhood—sixteen. She was cheerful and intelligent; so quick, indeed, of apprehension, that in the short time she had been a captive, but distinguished by the captain's favor from her fellows in misfortune, she had learned much English, and begun to read.

Meanwhile, on board the Rosebud things looked less and less satisfactory. Despite all efforts, she had neared the land considerably. The wind rather increased than diminished, and Captain Henderson, though externally calm and confident as ever, began to feel serious alarm.

Again and again had he striven to make out the narrow entrance, and been compelled to claw off from the perilous spot. It was in one of these anxious searchings that he discovered the Arrow's masthead—motionless, and evidently in security. Suddenly, there was elevated on a small hillock an English union-jack. Was this a tender of assistance? Was it intended to direct them to the difficult entrance? An anxious consultation followed.

At length the mainsail split and went to ribbons, and there being no alternative but to anchor, the necessary order was given.

On sounding, they found but eighteen fathoms of water—muddy bottom—showing how much they had drifted in shore, but also affording some hope, as the anchors might now hold, thanks to the mud mingled with the sand.

Allowing her to drift into twelve fathoms, the Rosebud's captain let go both bower anchors—one backed by the stream, the other by the kedge—at the same moment, and veered away a whole cable upon that, so that now he had five anchors down, each bearing a proper strain.

"Does she drift?" asked Henderson every moment, in his accustomed steady voice, though an affirmative would have been his ship's death-warrant.

"Not an inch, sir," was the invariable reply.

Thus affairs remained for more than an hour.

On shore, the captain and mate of the slaver had been carefully watching their imperiled pursuer.

The suspicion started on board the latter had been correct. The flag had been so placed that, had the sloop used it as a guide, she must inevitably have been dashed upon the outer ledge of rocks.

As the day shut in, the two worthies resolved to improve the snare. They obtained a couple of lanterns from the brig, and hoisted them on the false bluff. This done, they returned on board, where the mate made a kind of official report relative to the slaves.

Day dawned. The gale had moderated. The Rosebud was safe. She had held on well, and though she had dragged a little, had still ten fathoms of water. About noon, a slight flaw of wind coming off the land, she instantly weighed, and got under canvas.

The slaver's people eyed this operation with intense delight, and the captain and mate had a little carouse of congratulation. At last it occurred to the wary skipper to see what the sloop was doing, and a hand was sent aloft.

The report was startling.

"Hove to, sir. Boats just entering the cove.

Rawley looked at his chief.

"Condemned, sir. Judy"—was all he said.

"No time to land her?"

"Impossible."

The captain's tanned visage flushed, and then grew sheet-white.

The mate pointed significantly in the direction of the coming boats.

"Here, Rawley," said the other, putting his hand on his shoulder, and whispering in his ear. "Be quick. You understand. Down, every man of you, fore and aft," he continued, "and scrub out the hold as quickly as possible."

The hands disappeared, and the mate, who had jumped below also, returned, leading Judy.

"Bear a hand, my lad, or we're done for!"

Those below heard one loud shriek, sounding above all the noise they made, and stopped appalled. But the mate's voice was heard, talking cheerfully:

"I'll give them work enough! They shan't get the Arrow out without a job! They shall weigh every anchor themselves. And here goes another!"

The ax was heard to fall on the stopper, and the larboard anchor dropped from the bows.

At this moment the Rosebud's boats rounded the point, and dashed alongside.

Mr. Hall had come in person. Too shrewd of observation to be easily gulled, he had observed, on entering, that had they steered for the signal they must have been lost. This confirmed him in his opinion of the character of the vessel pursued, even had she not already been pretty well identified as the victorious Arrow.

As the armed boats dashed up, the captain and mate were seen quietly smoking on deck, much at their ease.

"What vessel is this?" demanded Hall, as he jumped on deck.

"The Arrow, of Liverpool."

"Where from last?"

"Sierra Leone."

"Your cargo?"

"Emptiness," was the saucy reply.

"Jump down there, men," said Hall, disdaining further colloquy, "and examine the vessel thoroughly."

Half a dozen men obeyed.

"How many men have you on board?" asked Hall, now addressing the mate.

"Six."

"What are you doing here?"

"Getting out of the way of the wind."

"Then whither bound when we first sighted you?"

"To Loango."

"Working 'Tom Cox's traverse,' eh?" said the other, ironically. "You were standing to W. N. W. with a fair wind. Is that the course for Loango?"

"I was working my own reckoning," put in the captain, "and perhaps I should have found my port just as well without your assistance."

"Show me your papers."

"Here."

There was nothing in the papers inconsistent with what had been stated. The vessel was bound, apparently, for gold-dust; and, as far as observation went, there was nothing to justify her detention. The midshipmen reported, indeed, that the vessel, though empty, was not guiltless of that peculiar aroma that, to the nose of experience, denotes the recent presence of negroes. And a shackle or two had been found; but, beyond this, there was nothing on board to bear out the suspicion that this notorious craft was still engaged in the inhuman traffic she had hitherto pursued.

"Stay. How came you to stick up that flag yesterday in the wrong place?" resumed Mr. Hall, sternly.

"There, Mr. Rawley," ejaculated the slaver's captain, addressing his mate, with a sanctified look. "See what men get for doing a good turn. There were we, up half the night, straining our blessed eyes out, with ropes and everything ready, to render these people assistance, and this is the reward—to be treated as slaves and pirates!"

"That doesn't answer my question, sir," said the officer. "Come, you must see the captain; and, as we can't part company with such kind and well-intentioned folks, just weigh at once, and out with you, alongside the sloop."

"Weigh for yourself," was the sullen reply. "I shan't go out of this till better weather. If you start my anchors, I hold you responsible for anything that may happen to the vessel. Mind now, sir. I tell you, before you begin, not a man of mine shall render you the least assistance. The instant you touch my anchors I give up charge of the vessel, and hold you responsible to its owners. Note that down in the log, Mr. Rawley. Mark the exact time. And now, sir" (addressing Mr. Hall), "begin as soon as you please."

The officer hesitated—he knew the danger of the passage. The wind was very light, the sea still running heavily on shore, and it was far from certain he could take the brig out in safety. In this dilemma, he dispatched one of his boats to the Rosebud, giving an account of what he had seen, and requesting further orders. In the meantime he got into the other boat, and examined the soundings of the cove.

On the return of the boat sent to the sloop, the midshipman handed a card to Mr. Hall, who at once pulled back to the slaver.

"You will get under weigh, sir, and go out to the sloop. There are your orders. About it, with no more palaver."

"I shall do nothing of the kind," was the answer. "I am in a safe harbor, and here I stay till my sails are repaired and my rigging set up. If you choose to take charge of her, do so, but you get no help from me."

"Very well. Then I relieve you from all responsibility. Board her, men. Some of you get that topsail aloft, just as it is. The rest weigh anchors. Smartly now. Wind's dropping."

The mate here interfered.

"Why give yourself and us more trouble than is necessary? You know very well we shall be back here in a couple of hours."

"Will you?" said Mr. Hall, doubtfully.

"At all events, we'll take the chance. So why not slip the cables and buoy the ends? There's nobody here to steal the wood."

"All right. I've no objections to that. Go slip and buoy, my lads."

Giving this direction, while walking forward, Mr. Hall remarked that the larboard anchor, which lay in only three fathoms' water, was upside down. He therefore ordered his people to slip the starboard cable; and, as he came aft again, observed to the captain:

"As you've so little cable out on the larboard anchor, we'll weigh that."

"Why so?" asked the other, uneasily.

"Because, if the wind fails us, as seems likely, we may have to anchor outside. Now, bear a hand aloft there."

Meanwhile the mate had run forward, and was seen assisting busily to unsplice the lower cable.

"Belay that," cried Hall. "Unsplice the other, the starboard cable, men!"

The mate made an attempt to complete the work, however, by attempting to slip the end through the hawse-hole. But he was again frustrated, for some of the Rosebud's men had stiffened the cable before all, and brought to the messenger.

By this time the sails were loosed, and the men, assembled at the capstan, began to heave around.

The result must, I think, have been anticipated. Very few who have acquainted themselves with the but too authentic narratives of the barbarities practiced by slave captains at this period, will doubt the truth of this. They need not; for the circumstances, names excepted, are perfectly accurate.

When the anchor reached the bows it brought up with it, lashed to the shank, and gagged to stifle her cries, the corpse of poor Judy!

This condemned the Arrow as a prize.

Such, however, was the indignation of the Rosebud's men that it required the energetic interference of Mr. Hall to protect the captain from summary vengeance. Unhappily for Rawley, the active instrument in the murder, that miscreant, hoping to escape altogether, leaped into the sloop's boat which lay alongside, with only the boat-keeper remaining in it. Striking the latter on the head with some heavy instrument, and sending him into the water, the mate jumped overboard and made for the shore.

"Come back, you murdering scoundrel," shouted Hall, whose quick eye had caught the whole proceeding, rapid as it was. "Back, or we fire!"

He had scarcely uttered the last word, when a shot from the bows, fired by a sailor who had mistaken the menace for an order, stopped the fugitive. Turning round he rose, as by some convulsive movement, half above the surface, then, with a wild toss of the arms, went to the bottom.

The stunned seaman having been quickly picked up and passed on board, the boat proceeded in search of the mate's body, which, owing to a strong eddy, had been carried some little distance from the spot at which he sank. It was at length descried through the clear water, and, by means of the boat's anchor, with little ceremony hauled on board, of course lifeless.

The brig was condemned, and the value of the prize was much augmented by the circumstance of her crew betraying the hiding-place of the slave cargo. These were speedily reshipped in the very vessel in which they had been so roughly stowed, and in due course regained their home.

An Incident of the War.

Gen. Sherman, in his personal narrative, refers to the fact that immediately after the first battle of Bull Run insubordination crept out among the troops of his command to such an extent that he ordered Ayer's battery to unlimber, ready for action against them. During this "insubordination," an amusing incident occurred. The troops especially referred to were Col. McQuade's 14th New York infantry. Impressed with the idea that their term of service was out, they expressed a determination to go home. Fearful of difficulty, Sherman ordered a section of Ayer's battery to take position at the right of Fort Corcoran, on an elevated spot, the 14th being encamped on a small plain below. The guns of the battery bore directly upon the camp, and a few shells exploded in the Fourteenth would have blown the regiment to pieces.

The boys of the 14th took the matter in good humor, and seeing the smoke-stack of a mill torn down near at hand, they mounted it on a pair of wagon wheels and organized a battery of their own.

Running the improvised gun to the very limit of the camp ground to which the men were confined, they would halt, go through the manual of loading by detail, and, at the command "fire," every man in the regiment would give vent to a prolonged "b-o-o-m."

This maneuver was kept up, a new gun squad relieving an old one when tired, until the thing became such a farce that Sherman, very much annoyed, ordered the lieutenant and his section back to park.

The lieutenant in charge of the guns, afterwards a distinguished general, was so annoyed by the 14th boys that it was with difficulty he could control his temper. Some officer suggested that he fire a blank cartridge over the corps. "No," he thundered, "if I open fire on the fellows it will be with shell, and I'll fire low, too." There was no occasion for firing, as the insubordination was soon settled.

Who'll Cover That?

In one of the colored churches of Charleston the preacher adopted a novel way of raising the funeral expenses of a criminal sentenced to be hanged. Standing amid his books and pulpit drapery, with a hymn-book in one hand and a five-dollar bill in the other, he invited contributors to the fund. Laying down his five-dollar bill on the pulpit, he said: "Who'll cover that?" The amount was soon covered by one of the Crœsuses of the flock. Down went a two-dollar bill followed by the exclamation: "Who'll cover that?" The amount was covered, and so on he went until he reached fifty cents. On laying down this piece of fractional currency, he said: "I now come to the old ladies; surely one of them will cover that amount." One of the elder sisters tottered up to the pulpit, and with an evident air of satisfaction covered the fifty cents with currency of the same denomination. "Now for the Sunday-school children," said the preacher, as he laid down a ten-cent bill. "How many of the lambs will cover that?" and the original ten-cent bill was buried in a heap of similar bits of the nation's promises to pay. By this novel method a goodly amount was realized.

Changed His Mind.

The late Professor D. was, prior to his appointment to his chair, rector of an academy in Forfarshire. He was particularly reserved in his intercourse with the fair sex, but in prospect of obtaining a professorship, he ventured to make proposals to a lady. They were walking together, and the important question was put without preliminary sentiments or notes of warning. Of course the lady replied a gentle "No." The subject was immediately dropped, but the parties soon met again.

"Do you remember," at length said the lady, "a question you put to me when we last met?"

The professor said he did remember.

"And do you remember my answer, Mr. D?"

"Oh yes," said the professor.

"Well, Mr. D.," proceeded the lady, "I have been led, on consideration, to change my mind."

"And so have I," dryly responded the professor. He maintained his bachelorhood to the close.

Beet root sugar can be made in California at seven cents a pound, including every expense.

The Influence of School Life on the Nervous System.

Before the American Social Science Convention, Dr. Lincoln, of Boston, stated that the entire nation was believed to be suffering from certain widespread sources of nervous degeneracy. If a child inherited a susceptible constitution from excitable parents; if from its food in infancy iron, lime, and the phosphates were mainly excluded; if its diet in maturer years was very rich and very unwholesome; if it lived in a climate exceedingly trying—at its best killing the aged by excessive cold, and the young by excessive heat—if to these surroundings were added an atmosphere of constant emulation, impelling every man, woman and child to personal ambition to get on in life and beat the others, then the result of these conditions would be to make it deviate from the sturdy Anglo-Saxon type of the pioneers who founded this country. It was the belief of the writer that besides the facts noted there was an appreciable and increasing amount of nervous damage done to children by their school life, though he could not pretend to give the statistics. That was being done in New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis, but he aimed simply at showing the physiological laws which governed the subject. He desired to demonstrate that at present nervous harm resulted from school life, whereas it was possible to derive nervous benefit from the same things. Here the doctor, in illustration of these principles, cited the principles and observations of some seventy physicians. Afterward he developed the theory of nervous action, and then cited the diseases which have been grouped under the term "nemasthma"—debility, depression, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, irritability, headache, nose-bleed, chorea or St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, hysteria, irritable spine, or spinal anæmia, and menstrual anomalies. The question before them, then, was to divert children from these evils, and by a sounder system benefit their nerves. This, he thought, would be helped in the first place by making every school provide for a reasonable amount of physical exercise. He then went to the consideration of the question whether brain-work was unhealthy, which he answered in the negative, on the ground that just as muscular labor increased the power and volume of the muscles, so brain labor increased not only the brain power, but the nervous forces on which muscular motion was absolutely dependent. If the mental machine was not overdriven, nature would develop the muscles at the same time; that by teaching the brain was developed to a certain extent, but not altogether, for a strong brain needed a strong pulse, and to have that the heart must be strengthened. This could only be done by muscular exertion, which drove blood in upon the heart, expanding, dilating and distending it. While, however, a small amount of physical exertion would be sufficient for this, it was certain the ideas generally entertained as to that amount was erroneous. The professor went on to say that happiness was the best *materia medica*, and considered the causes of unhappiness in children, laying down as a law that the true secret of happiness was in alternate labor and rest. Consideration of the bad effects of tea and coffee, and of overheating school rooms, closed the discourse, which was heard with great attention.

Boiled Green Corn.

An amusing story is told of the late George Peabody, the celebrated American banker. It appears that Mr. Peabody had invited three English gentlemen to meet two American gentlemen at dinner, at his house in London, and having received as a gift ten ears of green corn, determined to astonish his English and please his American guests, by having it served up in the well-known American style.

Accordingly, at a proper time, plates of butter and salt were placed before each guest, and the banker, with somethink of an air of mystery, announced that he was now about to treat his guests to a well-known and delicious American dish of food, cooked in the American manner. It would be no novelty to his American guests, but the Englishman must watch how it was disposed of by them, and follow their example and manner of disposing of it. Then, at a signal, enters a stately butler bearing a large covered dish which he deposited solemnly before Mr. Peabody; in a moment more, in obedience to the banker's nod, he whisked off the cover, and there before the astonished guests was displayed a pile of ten boiled corn cobs!

The banker gazed for an instant in mute horror and dismay, and then found voice to demand an explanation, which was finally reached when the cook was summoned—a fellow who had never before seen an ear of Indian corn in his life—who replied that he had followed his master's directions to "strip off all the outside before boiling," which he had done most faithfully, not only the husks, as was intended, but kernels also, so that the banker had only what is in America the mute evidence of the feast to indicate what were his good intentions to his guests.

Shocking Mode of Burial.

A correspondent writes from Naples: The Campo Santo Beechio, the great charnel house of Naples, contains three hundred and sixty-five pits under a wide paved square. Every evening the stone which covers one of those pits is removed and the common dead of the city for the day are thrown into it, without even a winding sheet to cover them. The old man, the young child, the rough lazzaroni and the tender maiden are dropped together in one indiscriminate mass, quick lime is thrown in to consume the bodies and the pit is sealed for another year, to be opened at its close. We waited not to see the revolting scene, although the city carts were arriving with the dead; but drove to the Campo Santo Nnove, the cemetery for the aristocratic dead, and here I was surprised to find a burial ground laid out with such refined taste, shaded with the cypress and other trees and adorned with tombs of the most costly description; many of them were in the form of chapels, built of fine Italian marble elaborately finished. After what I heard of the burial of the dead at Naples and after what I had seen at the Campo Beechio, it was a relief to enter one that indicated so much refinement of feeling.

Saving the Hay.

A Boston paper tells a story of Mr. Williams, the ancient pastor of Dudley, Mass., who was a practical Christian. One sultry summer Sunday, says the legend, the sound of distant thunder heralded the approach of a shower. Suddenly the preacher stopped, and peering from side to side through the church windows, as if observing the tokens of a change in the weather, he quietly said: "Brethren, I observe that our Brother Crosby is not prepared for the rain. I think it our duty to help our Brother Crosby to get in his hay before the shower." With that he descended from the pulpit, and with several of his hearers, proceeded to Mr. Crosby's hay field, where they worked for half an hour, or until the hay was housed. The staunch old clergyman then returned to the church and resumed his discourse.

ALCOHOL'S REGAL RIVAL.

Satan's Second Choice for the Killing of Mankind—Some Startling Facts.

Another suicide! In this case, as in many of which no account is taken by the daily newspapers, says the New York *Sun*, the poison employed was morphine or laudanum. "Died after an overdose of laudanum" is the verdict. That overdose, however, was only the culmination of a long indulgence, extending probably over years. The usual quantity failing to produce the desired effect, it was largely increased, and the end was death. Properly speaking, this was not a case of suicide; it was the result of indulgence in a life destroying vice that was certain to terminate in death. Hardly a week passes in which a case of opium poison is not treated in some one of our hospitals. A cure is occasionally effected, but it is only temporary, and the wretched victim almost invariably falls back into the old ways, and the end is at last reached by either suicide or a total prostration of mind and body.

"I am a strong man," said a physician, "and have repeated opportunities to test my resolution under the most trying circumstances, yet so insidious and treacherous is this vice, once contracted, so demoralizing is its influence on the power of the will, that I would not dare to trust myself to a continued use of the drug even for a limited time. The craving it creates directly affects the mental organization, and eventually destroys all power of resistance. I have known ladies who in their advanced age had contracted the habit, and who carried the poison about their persons in the form of salts of opium, using it almost hourly. Indeed, the vice is more prevalent among women than among men."

With regard to the superinducing causes of the evil a distinguished physician says: They may be divided into two classes, the physical and the moral. Under the first head should be placed all persons suffering from neuralgia, rheumatism, dysinteric affections, tic-doloureux, consumption, hysteria, uterine affections, etc. In such cases opium in some form is usually first prescribed by physicians, and continued by the patient after the habit has been acquired. The moral causes are often pecuniary embarrassments, disagreements, jealousies, sensualism, etc. In these cases the drug is resorted to to drown thought or promote excitement.

There is no doubt that opium is too miscellaneously prescribed, perhaps to the extent that if it did not exist the human race would be better off. It is a most useful therapeutic agent, but of all the articles of the *materia medica* it requires the most intelligence and care in its use. Patients suffering with delirium tremens have been killed by it, and yet in the same disease, with proper caution, it is a most beneficial remedial agent. In gunshot wounds, in railroad accidents, and in excessive hemorrhages, opium, if properly administered, is a boon to mankind; but if thrown into the system injudiciously it is most disastrous to human life.

Then the physical prostration produced by the use of opium renders its victims liable to contagion, unless they are continually under the influence of the drug. The sudden discontinuance of the use of the drug has a somewhat similar effect to that produced by a discontinuance of the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants in the case of confirmed drunkards. It is followed by a sort of mental collapse or great prostration of the mental energies. Opium gives and takes away. It defeats the steady habit of exertion, and creates spasms of irregular exertion. It ruins the natural power of life; it develops preternatural paroxysms of intermitting power; it brings on hypertrophy or enlargement of the liver, habitual constipation, bronzed complexion, rigidity of skin, vacancy of expression, general hyperæsthesia, and insomnia, or sleeplessness; a morbid condition of the stomach, rejecting many kinds of food that are regarded by medical men as simple and easy of digestion; acute, shooting pains that are confined to no one part of the body; and unnatural sensitiveness to cold, frequent perspirations in parts of the body, and a chronic tendency to impatience and irritability of temper, with paroxysms of excitement wholly foreign to the natural disposition. In the long run it saps the vitality. It engenders sterility. The offspring, if there be any, is generally marked by organic cerebral defects—impaired intellect and unconstitutional cachexia, or deteriorated vitality.

The amount of opium imported into the United States in 1874 was about two hundred tons, and it is estimated that twenty-one hundredths of the opium sold by retailers would cover all the prescriptions of physicians proper, and five per cent. excepted from the entire as an extra allowance for the various nostrums afloat would be liberal and abundant. This is from a comparison of opinions entertained by many apothecaries of New York city, and to these estimates the experienced Dr. Carnochan adds the opinion that while the therapeutic value of opium has suffered no abatement in the estimation of the profession, the total of prescriptions is proportionately less than it was twenty years ago.

A Case of Premature Interment.

A case of probably premature interment is thus recorded in the London *Jewish World*. It occurred at Wilna: A Jewish young woman, aged twenty-five, was pronounced by two Jewish doctors to be dead. The friends of the woman desired, for some reason best known to themselves, the funeral to take place on the same day, and, having obtained the necessary certificate from the medical attendants showing that the person had died, she was removed to the Jewish mortuary. While washing the body the women engaged in the operation discovered to their terror that it had gradually assumed a life-like appearance, and their dismay rose to its height when it raised itself to a sitting posture. The resuscitated woman begged those around not to bury her alive. The doctors were called in, and at their solicitation she drank some medicine which they offered to her. Ten minutes after she was again pronounced to be dead, and presently she was buried. We do not know whether the Jewish authorities at Wilna sanctioned this premature interment. If they did they are deserving of severe censure. What aggravates the nature of the case is the fact that the husband of the poor creature was absent from home at the time of her alleged decease.

A Fire.

The St. Louis *Globe* man who writes about fires thus discourses of a conflagration in a milliner's shop: The flames crowded through the door and started in for fun. They tried on spring hats and jumped upon the chairs and tables to admire themselves in the mirrors. Then they dashed hither and thither among the laces and embroideries, feeding on ostrich feathers till they became bloated,

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., June 9, 1875

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We cannot notice anonymous communication In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the crops, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, at the heading of your letter.

Write only on one side of the paper and when writing a communication and on business at the same time, write on seperate sheets of paper, or on different parts of the same sheet, so that they may be readily seperated.

Money remitted either by Postoffice Money Order Registered Letter, Draft or Express, may be sent at our risk. If by Express, prepay charges. Money Orders, or Drafts are preferable, when they can be obtained

INTELLIGENT AGRICULTURE.

There is no waste in matter. Lapse of ages crumbles the solid rock, and fire reduces the firm oak to ashes, but the rock still exists in the fertile loam, and the oak, resolved to its original elements, lives in the green grass, blushes in the flower, or, transformed to a bubble of water dances in the sunlight on the bosom of some noble stream. There should be no waste in mind; our faculties are given to us for use, and we must either use or abuse them. They are given to us in trust, and, as recipients of that trust, we will be held accountable as well for want of action as wrong doing.

That it is our duty to cultivate the mental faculties, no one who believes in the wisdom of God who created nothing in vain will deny; but, unfortunately, there are those who, regardless of this sacred duty, argue that the farmer should remain in ignorance. It is said every day that it requires little or no education to till the soil, and if choice is to be made between high mental culture and ignorance, the farmer, as far as practical success is concerned, should choose the latter. Now, if sophistry were true, we might reasonably conclude that the curse of Cain had fallen upon his occupation. How debasing would any mode of life be that furnished the means of prolonging an existence darkened and made miserable by an uncultivated intelect. It is not true. Learning does not retard the acquisition of wealth in any business, but in agriculture it is especially valuable.

If the human frame languishes with disease, the skillful physician discovers the cause before he administers the remedy; any other course would be experimental, and fraught with danger. But if land becomes poor and ceases to yield, the untaught farmer is apt to freely use fertilizers, without knowing, or endeavoring to know, what the soil really wants. Take lime, for instance In many cases it would be of great advantage; in others an abundance, or even excess of it, may have existed in combination with silica, phosphoric acid, or humus, invisible, perhaps, yet still exerting its influence on plants. Soil has many chemical constituents, and the absence of either of them may be as fatal to particular crops as the want of lime. It is of primary importance, therefore, that the farmer should not only know what his soil contains, but that he should be able to detect and supply any want of organic matter which may occur.

Agriculture is a science, let what will be said to the contrary; now every science has its first principles, which must be fully understood before the most simple phenomenon can be satisfactorily explained. Nevertheless, a lucky experiment may bring about a desired effect, but knowledge grows slowly when that alone furnishes the increments; for a successful experiment discovers a bare fact, and while the cause remains hidder, we may stumble on in ignorance of facts of a similar nature; but let the principle be understood and we have a charm that will make known to us every kindred mystery.

THE WANDERING JEW IN AMERICA: This is the title of a new book just issued by J. G. HESTER, a gentleman well known to the public. Over a year ago we read it in manuscript and were impressed with its force and power. We copy the publisher's notice:

"This is the the title of a book, written by Mr. Wm. Coleman, late of North Carolina, and well-known in that State, but now a practicing Attorney at Law at Washington City. This book is certainly one of the most powerful works ever issued from the American Press. Its satire and sarcasm are terrible. It brings forth into the light of day, with fearful vividness, the corrupt practices adopted to influence Congressional legislation, and shows how manly honor and womanly virtue are sacrificed to rob the masses of the American people for the benefit of a few shoddy millionaires. In short, it is a picture—written in popular style that every one who reads can understand—of the deep degradation into which our institutions have fallen, and of the utter hopelessness of all efforts at reform until the great overshadowing MONEY POWER is broken and ground to powder.

As a great political work, the book will take its place along with "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Helper's Impending Crisis;" while as a piece of literary art, it surpasses them both.

J. G. HESTER, Publisher,
Washington, D. C."

The Democratic members of the Legislature were clamorous for *economy*, and yet they were so busy drawing their *five dollars* a day, and mileage, that they didn't find time to do many urgent things the best interests of the State demanded.

There will be a meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee at Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., to consider questions touching the proposed Constitutional Convention and for other business.

Be sure not to vote for any man who does not favor the policy, "meet adjourn and go home."

GEN. GRANT SPEAKS.

The President has spoken at last. Never guilty of the superfluous folly of accepting or declining what has not been offered, and maintaining a calm imperturbility in the face of the irresponsible hubbub raised by the "third term" howlers, he waited until the question was referred to by some responsible and representative body. The Republicans of Pennsylvania, at their recent State Convention, adopted the following:

Resolved, That we declare a firm, unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the republic, which wisely, and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples, limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms, and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.

This offered a fitting opportunity for Gen. GRANT to define his position. He addressed a letter to the President of the Convention, in which he says distinctly that he did not desire the Presidency in the first place; he liked the office he held, which was created for him by Congress, but gave it up because he was made to believe that the public good called him to make the sacrifice. His second nomination was entirely unsought. The charge that he was anxious for a third term was sprung upon the country by the opposition. He regarded the matter as unworthy of serious attention on his part. But as the Pennsylvania State Convention has adopted a resolution on the subject he breaks silence to declare his sentiment in the most emphatic manner. He says: "I am not nor have I ever been a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a renomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise."

DO NOT MISREPRESENT US.

It is not for us to suggest any line of policy for the *Albemarle Times* in fighting the battle of the Bourbons in this campaign, but we rather prefer that it would not misrepresent us. We do not make any war on the lawyers as *a profession*, nor are we interposing objections to the nomination of lawyers as delegates to the Convention. So far from this being so, there are three or four lawyers in the First District we would like to see nominated and elected, and *we hope they will be;* but they are men who, in addition to fine legal attainments and knowledge, *are utterly opposed* to the contemplated scheme to radically change the fundamental law of the State.

There *are* a class of lawyers, those who represent the Bourbon element in North Carolina politics, who are clamorous for change. They do not represent the masses, are not in sympathy with them, and from the day the Constitution was ratified have been restive under its liberal and tolerant provisions. The bar in North Carolina is eminent in ability and the profession stands deservedly high, but it is the class referred to that has caused all the trouble. The Convention movement is not of the people, nor *by* the people, nor *for* the people. They were not consulted. It has been forced upon them, not by the legal profession, but by *the Bourbon element in it.* And as a representative of the people we are opposed to its controlling the State.

LEARNING WISDOM.

While there has always been a prejudice on the part of a certain class in the South against those who were not "to the manner born," the number has been largely increasing who both realize and acknowledge the fact that people sometimes move to new homes with an honest intention to help build up the country, and that good and worthy men are sometimes found who were not "born and raised in the South." Their eyes are open to the truth that the world moves; that the business of the South will languish and her resources remain undeveloped until the most friendly invitation is extended to the intelligent labor and the willing capital of the North. The means, the foundation for wealth and prosperity are all here, and yet, because of the almost Chinese exclusiveness which hitherto characterized too large a class of the citizens of influence, the tide of emigration swept by the South and built the West from a wilderness up to a sisterhood of powerful and wealthy States. A better spirit is being felt and it is being manifested and it will bring forth good fruit.

Are Judge WM. A. MOORE, Hon. LOUIS HILLIARD, Jos. J. MARTIN, C. W. GRANDY and Hon. J. W. ALBERTSON prepared to adopt the meet, adjourn and go home policy mapped out for them by the NORTH CAROLINIAN? Are they ready to follow in the wake of the teachings of that journal.—*Albemarle Times.*

Had the people been consulted; had not the Convention been *forced* on them through the lash and spur of Bourbonism, neither the NORTH CAROLINIAN nor the eminent lawyers named would have urged this policy. The fitting, and effective rebuke for this outrage is for the people to take the matter into their own hands and see to it that not a man who favors the Convention programme is elected as a delegate. The carrying out of the "meet and go home policy" would teach a lesson much needed, and never again would *any* party attempt a movement involving such momentous interests without first obtaining the consent of the people.

The history of the Democratic party in North Carolina won't bear investigating. They forced a flood of money upon the people, and afterwards repudiated the same. They squandered the Sinking Fund of the State which had been placed in their hands as a sacred trust. They invested the entire School Fund in worthless Confederate bonds, and thus defrauded poor men's children out of the means of education. They now come again before the people and ask to be trusted to change the Constitution. Beware! poor men, beware!!

Federal Court at Raleigh this week.

The editors of the *Albemarle Times* are sorely exercised. The taste of the NORTH CAROLINIAN is too "fastidious" for them. It "discusses great questions with candor and fairness"—they are constrained to admit, but then it has the temerity to stand by the people and expose the plot to take from them the Constitution that guarantees rights and privileges they never before enjoyed. And it does so without resorting to invectives or indulging in abuse. All this it leaves to the "Bourbon lawyers" on the other side. It is true, there is "much trouble in accounting for tastes now a days as when the venerable old lady saluted the cow with a (paroxysmal?) kiss." From recent exhibitions we are led to conclude that this salutation is being intensified by the opposition. It is *spasmodic* now!

Elect delegates that will hold the Convention and it will cost the people of North Carolina at least one year's taxes. Support only those who will agree to "meet, adjourn, and go home."

The Democrats are afraid to tell the people what changes they propose to make in the present Constitution.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, the new American Minister to Turkey, has arrived at his post of duty.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Pic-Nic.

A most delightful Pic-Nic was held at Dr. UNDERWOOD'S grove last Thursday, under the auspices of our Methodist friends for the benefit of the various Sunday Schools here. The day selected seemed to be made expressly to suit the wishes of the managers. The temperature was mild, the breeze just sufficient to make the flowers nod, and fan the cheeks warmed into glowing crimson by healthful exercise; while light and shade blended beautifully in the sky. The children, with quite a respectable sprinkling of grown people assembled early and all engaged with becoming zest in sports congenial to the company and occasion. Your correspondent, with several lively young ladies and gentlemen, was undignified enough to play the exciting game of "goose," and had the mortification of being told by one of his fair companions that he never played at any other game. This vanity fell to zero on the spot. At 1 o'clock, Dr. J. N. BUTT, the popular Superintendent of the M. E. Sunday School announced dinner in a voice whose every tone seemed filled with the consciousness that the repast in waiting was of the *ne plus ultra* kind And so it was. Bear witness the tickled palates of five hundred hungry souls! When we had demolished all the pigs, ducks, chickens, cakes and pies in our immediate vicinity, we lighted a cigar and lazily reclining under the branches of a "wide spreading beech," as Virgil has it, listened to the splendid singing of Mr. J. P GRANDY and his well trained school. We were soon in a hazy state, superinduced by our dinner and the music, and imagined that Arpheus had sprung across the gulf of ages, and was pouring his entrancing melody in our ears. Our Junior Brass Band were on the ground and surpassed themselves and all other Bands for that matter in their rendition of the beautiful pieces selected for the occasion. We challen e any musical combination to surpass them in the skill and obliging disposition exhibited by them on that day. We must not omit to mention that row boats and sailing vessels were brought into requisition for the pleasure of the party, so that many a bark richly freighted with joy, innocence and beauty, found its way upon the sparkling waters of the Pasquotank. The writer will never forget the sail he took that day, for it is inseperably connected with the memory of the brightest eyes, the rubiest lips, the sweetest smiles, the most musical voce on earth; such as could belong to no other than the "divine perfection of a woman" who was his companion.

It was evident that all present enjoyed themselves the whole day, and throughout the future they will surely regard pic nics as good institutions.

FRESHWATER.

Elizabeth City, N. C., June 7, 1875.

Coinjock, N, C. }
May 16th 1875. }

To the Editor of the North Carolinian

On Sunday the 16th inst. our citizens were aroused by the screams of a colored boy who had been left in charge of two other children—the Father and Mother had left only a short time before to visit a neighbor who lived a short distance off. Upon entering the house one of the children, a girl about seven years old, was found dead. It seems there was a double barrel shot gun left in the house, and upon examination, one of the barrels was found unloaded; it is supposed the boy committed the act.

The colored people are enjoying themselves in this portion of the *moral vineyard.* On the same day a big wedding came off, attended by more whites than colored; in fact there was some little discord on account of seeing the bride and groom, who should get a peep first. The entrance from the house to the road was completely blocked up with shoofly buggies. The cry against *Civil Rights and Social equality* was completely obliterated on that memoral day.

"Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted."

S.

Proceedings of City Commissioners.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., }
June 7th, 1875. }

Board met Present His Honor Jas. S. Wilcox, Mayor; Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis, Commissioners. Wm Krauss, Clerk; J H Miskell, Constable and Hugh Cale, Treasurer, presented their bonds, which were accepted, and they were sworn into office.

Dr. John, on behalf of Committee on Ordinances, reported those agreed upon by said Committee which, with slight alterations, were adopted and were ordered to be printed in poster form.

The following bills were allowed:

J S Wilcox. $20 for serving as Registrar; Thos Brothers, $1 for work; M B Culpepper $22 for services in listing town lots; John White $1.25 for labor; Albert Skinner, Solomon Reed, C Garrett, V Childrey and C R Jones $3 each for police duty; Wm Glover, S D White, J M Jackson, Monroe Whedbee and W O Shannon $5 each for Clerking at election; Hugh Cale, Wm Green and J A Roper, $5 each for poll keepers; Griffin Pritchard $30 for moving house and labor on Church street, and $1 each to Miss Carrie Tisdale, W H Lyon, Mrs. Elizabeth Gaskins and Griffin Pritchard being the amount of damage assessed on property on Church street.

The following order was submitted hich after discussion was adopted by the following vote. *Ayes* Dr P John, Henry Davis and Whitmel Lane; *Noes*, T R Cobb and Jabez Pritchett. The latter recorded their protest against levy and disbursement.

It is ordered 1st that a special tax of 35 cents on the hundred dollars valuation be levied on the assessed property within the limits of the Corporation, said tax to be set apart and used only for the payment and redemption of the outstanding orders against the Corporation.

2. That orders issued up to the 17th of May, 1875 inclusive, may be taken in payment of this special tax, but only at the rate of 75 cents on their face value as specified by Act of the Legislature.

3. That in redeeming the outstanding orders not more than 75 cts. on their face value shall be paid, and no order issued since the 17th day of May, 1875 shall be paid out of the fund raised by this special tax.

4. That the Clerk make out a Duplicate for the collection of this tax and place the same in the hands of the Constable not later than the 5th day of July 1875.

5. That the Constable proceed, as soon as he receives the Duplicates, to collect the tax, and that he make his final settlement with the Treasurer on the 1st day of October, 1875.

It was ordered that the printing for the ensuing year be given to the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

It was ordered that the Clerk advertise that he will set at the Mayor's Office from Wednesday the 16th to Saturday the 19th of June inclusive, for the purpose of listing the taxables (real estate) in the corporate limits of Elizabeth City.

The Committee on renting office reported several offers. The lowest was form Geo W Bell for room now occupied, to wit: $45. But the majority decided to accept the offer of J L Wood for $75 on the ground that it was better suited for holding Mayor's courts, etc.

On motion adjourned.

J. S. WILCOX, Mayor.
WM. KRAUSS, Clerk.

Proceedings of County Commissioners.

Commissioner's Office }
Elizabeth City, N. C., }
June 7th, 1875. }

Commissioners met to day. Present, Dr. P John, Chairman; A F Stafford, Geo W Brothers, Emanuel Davis and B B Johnson.

It was ordered that Bredricks & Smith furnish the Poor House for June.

The following orders were allowed:

J W L Sawyer $3.33 for milk for child at Poor House; J A Raper $5 Poor House keeper; Dr Jos Commander $32 75 salary, &c.; P A Hinton $6 for listing taxes in New Land; J M White $6 for do; Thos Palmer $2, Oliver Foreman $2.45, W H Perry $7.86, D B Bradford & Co $5.60 for over charge in taxes of 1874; Reuben Madrin $13.50 for making coffins for paupers; Elijah W Overton, of Nixonton $10 for listing taxes, &c.; Joseph H Jones, Clerk $7 for listing taxes, &c. in Newland W C Lawson $17.50 for wood furnished Poor House; Dr R K Speed $5 for examining lunatic; Jos Jackson $3 as Township clerk; J M Jackson $24.75 for revising assessment list; F M Godfrey $3 as Trustee, &c.; T C Fletcher $1 as committee in Sale; Geo W Cobb $2.40 for witness tickets surrendered; Robert Bow $4; Brodricks & Smith $159.65 for furnishing Poor House, &c.; W A Price $41 90 for boarding prisoners, cleaning jail, &c.; Miles Commander $12.18 fees and blank book; Dr P John $35.50 for printing posters, blanks, &c.; W J Munden $7 and W B Pritchard $10 for listing taxes and registration in Mt Hermon; Thos P Wilcox $96 for transcribing; Long Bridge $145, and Pendleton & Grandy $11 25 for meals furnished in 1874.

It was ordered the Sheriff be required to make his final settlement on o. before the 2nd day of July, 1875.

The Trustees of Elizabeth City and Providence townships having notified the Commissioners of tue dangerous condition of Knobs Creek Bridge Dr P John and Emanuel Davis were authorized to examine the same at once, make out specifications and advertise for sealed proposals to build a new bridge to be handed in on the 14th inst.

It was ordered that the Clerk notify the school committees of each township to take the census as required by the school law and report the same to this office by the 1st day of August next.

As required by law it was ordered that the question of levying an additional tax sufficient to keep the schools of the county open four months in the year be submitted to the qualified voters of the county at the August election. Those in favor of said tax to vote "For School Tax," those opposed "Against School tax."

Adjourned.

P. JOHN, Chairman.
THOS. P. WILCOX, Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. ACHESON, Physician and Surgeon, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and No tions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

North Carolina, } Special Action.
Perquimans County. } In Probate Court.

J. W. Albertson, Adm'r.

VS

Thos. Bagley, Quinton Bagley and Nathan Bagley.

Petition to make real estate assetts for payment of debts.

It appearing that the defendants are non-residents of the State of North Carolina. It is ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a weekly newspaper published in Elizabeth City, for the space of six weeks notifying the said defendants to be and appear at my office on Saturday the 26th day of July A. D. 1875 in the town of Hertford, N. C., to show cause if any they have why the prayer of the complaint which is filed in this office shall not be granted.

Witness my hand and seal of office in Hertford on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1875.

JOHN H. COX,
51-6, Clerk Superior Court.

SCHOOL TAX.

Commissioner's Office, }
Pasquotank Co., Elizabeth City, N. C }
June 7th, 1875. }

AT the request of a large number of citizens and in pursuance of the requirements of the School law the Commissioners of Pasquotank County have ordered that the question of leving an additional tax sufficient to keep the schools of the county open four months of the year be submitted to the qualified voters of the county at the regular election to be held on the 6th day of August 1875. Those in favor of said tax will vote ballots "For School Tax," those opposed to it "Against School Tax."

P. JOHN,
THOS. P. WILCOX, Chm'n.
Clerk.
51-6t.

NOTICE.

On and after Monday 31st inst the Steamer ELIZABETH CITY, D. S. S. Trans. Co., will leave the Company's Wharf for Norfolk, Va., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 O'clock A. M. during the Trucking season.

W. A. HARNEY,
E. City May 24th 1876. Gen'l Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

CUSTOM HOUSE. EDENTON, N. C.
Collector's Office, May 10th, 1875.

To all whom it may Concern:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE That on the 26th day of April, 1875, George H. Purdie of Portsmouth, Va., entered for consumption at the above Custom House in the District of Albemarle, N. C. three bales (250 lbs) unmanufactured Tobacco (Cubs) imported in Schooner S. S. Lewis of Norfolk, Va., and having failed to pay or secure the duties amounting to $87.50 as required by law, I shall (if not sooner paid) proceed to sell for cash at public sale on the 16th day of June 1875 in the town of Elizabeth City N. C. the said Tobacco or so much thereof as will be necessary to liquidate said duties together with all cost and expenses attending such sale. The purchaser will be required to pay the amount of duties in Gold Coin.

CHAS. G. MANNING,
47-4t. COLLECTOR.

IMPORTANT

To Consumptives

A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE 32 Liberty St., New York. 47-6m.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNCUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS AND SCARFS
Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods in great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Linen Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills
and 1-2 Bleached Goods,
JET JEWELRY.
Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

FOR RENT.

The Store known as the Fearing Store, situated on the corner of Road & Ebringhause Sts.—a good location for business. Apply to C. G. ALLEN or M. L. T. DAVIS, Norfolk Va. no. 46-1 m.

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two po tage stamps.

Address the Publishers.
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4587.
(S. M. P.) 30-1yr.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

The Subscriber has opened a Private Boarding House on Water Street, near the Steam Boat landing. Boarders taken by the month, week or day. Also lodging and meals.

Price $1.50, per day.

A. L. PENDLETON.
E. City N. C. April 21, 1875-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Great Inducements.

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DRUGS

RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKETS,

QUILTS, BED AND

TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C

LACE CURTAINS

AND

SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;
23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

1875 Spring Season 1875

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO.,

Invite the attention of all in want of Dry Goods, Notions &c. to their large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS

consisting of Black and Colored Silks, Japanese, Poplins, New Style Plaids, Linens and Organdies, Lawns Corded Jaconets and Percales with slide band also beautiful assortment New Styles in

WHITE GOODS.

Special attention is invited to our

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Ladies residing at a distance can have their dresses made with the same promptness and satisfaction as if they were here in person.

Also just received E. BUTTERICK & CO'S LATEST

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

in paper patterns for which we are the agents Catalogue of patterns and samples of goods mailed on application.

C. O. D. packages to the amount of Twenty Dollars or more expressed with freights prepaid.

Consumers of DRY GOODS would do well to correspond with us and learn our prices as we are anxious to supply your wants.

Address,

E. B. BLAMIRE & Co.,
182 MAIN STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.
SUCCESSORS TO
BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON.

The Best Investment

A RESERVE ENDOWMENT

in the

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
OF
NEW YORK.

Guaranteeing a Cash Payment if Living, and a Specific Sum in the event of death.

The STRONG POINTS of the RESERVE PLANS are:

1. Every policy, whether on ordinary life rates or other, a Cash Endowment to the insurer.
2. The maximum of insurance at the minimum of cost.
3. A definite surrender value specified on the face of the Policy.
4. The Term for which the insurance is to run elected by the insured.
5. Grace in payment of premiums of from one to six months.
9. All the merits of plan Life Insurance, Endowment and Investment combined in one contract.

Those plans are secured to the Company by copyright.

The Metropolitan is a mutual Company. It has over $30,000,000 Insurance in force and $123 security for every $100 of liability. It issued in 1873, 12,242 policies, being a gain over 1872, of 3,253 policies and $5,837,524 mount of Insurance, and of the total gain of usiness, as done by all the Companies of the country for the year, the Metropolitan counting with forty seven others, supplied one sixth. Its death losses were only two-thirds f the average of all the Companies.

It has never reinsured another Company "Tree is known by its fruit."

For further information apply to

JNO. W. GORDON,
Gen. Ins. Agt.
Wilmington, N. C.

Office, No. 6, New Hanover Bank Building or to Agts. throughout the State.

P. H. WELCH, Agt.
9-tf. Hertford, N. Y.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL is situated on the highest point of land in Cape May, with the Finest Lawn on the Atlantic Coast, containing Six Acres. It is furnished throughout with Walnut; Gas in every room.

The Piazzas are twenty five feet in width, with balconies from second story.

The Hotel has accomodations for ONE THOUSAND GUESTS.

OPEN JUNE 7th.
TERMS:—$4.50 Per Day. 41-tf.

Don't Think of Purchasing
A

WALTHAM WATCH,

Before sending to us for our price list. Watches send C O D with privilege of examining before purchasing.

Prices lower than any other house in the Country.

Salesroom of the American Watch.
ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
738 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Pa.
33-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

-$20-

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height), surmounted by a magnificent dome and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $1000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bond holder must receive at least $21, but in most cases

$100, $500, $1000, $5000, $10,000

FOURTH SERIES DRAWING
APRIL 5th, 1876.

These drawings take place every THREE MONTHS, and eventually Every Bond will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information;

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.
Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York
Post Office Drawer 29.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City,
Registered Letter or P. O. Money Orders.

Postponement Impossible Under This Plan.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENTS RECEIVED. 41-3m.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.
UNEQUALED UNAPPROACHED
THREE HIGHEST MEDALS
AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR, AT
VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.
ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.
ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Fairs, Other Makers Do not. Dealers get Lawful commission for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try hard to sell something else.
BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both Hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).
INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not allow any other. Dealers get Lawful commission for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try hard to sell something else.
NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Effects and other Cases of new designs.
PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.
EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments, or rented until rent pays for the organ.
CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

Nag's Head Hotel,

NAG'S HEAD DARE COUNTY N. C.

This celebrated watering place opens JULY 1ST., 1875.

Capacity 250 Guests.

This Hotel was built two years ago and is pleasantly situated a short distance from the Sound shore and in full view of the Ocean. Bathing fishing and running unsurpassed on the whole sea coast.

TERMS:

Per Day,	$ 2.00.
Per Week,	12.00.
Per Month,	40.00.

Children under 12 years of age half price. Liberal reduction to families.

For further information address,

J. C. PERRY,
Proprietor.

☞ The fine Steamer "Mystic" has been engaged to run for the Season from Edenton Hertford and Elizabeth City.

June 2nd, 1875.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

TRAINS on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	9. 5 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,	3.35 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	9.00 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	3.15 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	5.15 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon,	5.15 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	2.30 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	2.40 P. M.

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line steamers via. Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayetteville.

A. B. ANDREWS,
49—tf. Gen'l Superintendant.

ATTENTION DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons in Pasquotank County who have not listed their taxable property, to do so before the Register of Deeds between THIS DATE and the

1st DAY OF JULY,

or the penalty imposed by law in case of such failure will be strictly enforced.

P. JOHN,
THOS. P. WILCOX, Chm'n.
Clerk.
May 26th, 1875.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Also,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,
P. O. BOX 535. NORFOLK, Va.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where. For easy and cheap transportation of its products to market, in pleasantness of climate, and facility of the people, in great fertility of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them of a large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making this town easily accessible to emigrants, and affording means of cheap water transportation for its products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be completed connecting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement, putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern coast.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one hundred cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords—is offered for sale. It is six miles from the town, one mile from navigable water has good buildings, is in a good neighborhood, on a first class public road. There is a school within a half mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces Indian corn, oats, wheat, cotton, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 per acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $3,000, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is well cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land, mostly cleared, and has good buildings, on account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance one year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood. The school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, on a navigable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road, and near a church and school house. The land is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and are mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from Pasquotank River, with good new dwelling built in the old style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, and having been realized on a part of it the past season. It also grows corn, wheat, oats and other crops well. Price $12,000 on easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 150 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Elizab

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1875.

☞ TO NORTHERN VISITORS. ☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the north should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ Gold at New York 116¼, cotton 19¼c. At Norfolk cotton 15½c, corn 85c.

☞ The Republicans of Perquimans will hold their County Convention for nominating a delegate on the 30th inst.

☞ We desire no controversey with the *Register*. If it knows any official act of ours that won't bear investigation we invite ventilation. Everything is public, and everything is published.

☞ There are some people in the world reminding one of the class described by MARK TWAIN. Said he:

"I have seen slower people than I am—and more deliberate people than I am—even quieter, and more listless, and lazier people than I am. But they were dead.

☞ Gossip, gossip, what an unfragrant plant it sometimes grows to be. Its seed, though smaller even than a grain of mustead, springs up and bears fruit, thirty, sixty and a hundred fold—more rapidly by half than the gourd of Jonah, but not half as consolatory. Its branches, how they spread, and among them the foul birds lodge and chatter.

☞ One after another, in different sections, are Federal office holders who have proven obnoxious and who have failed in fealty and duty, being invited to "step down and out." The *weeding out* process has already began in this District and it will continue until certain positions are filled by better men. This will inspire new faith and revive the old enthusiasm. The personal "rings" and "cliques" are being broken and those who have the respect and confidence of the people will be recognized. Keep in good heart, ye earnest workers in the good cause. Day light is dawning.

☞ During the past month we have received letters from several prominent and active Republicans of the District acknowledging an increased interest in the NORTH CAROLINIAN because they are now satisfied that it will not be run in the interest of any one man, but for the common interest of the party. Our friends are right. The paper claims to be the organ of the party and as such it will show no partiality towards any of its representative men. Before Conventions all shall have, so far as it is concerned, a fair show—all shall be treated alike; *after* Conventions it will do its full duty for the nominees. We do not intend that there shall be any cause for complaint on this score.

☞ We suppose it is one of the inflictions every town is obliged to endure—that of the restless, dissatified, selfish grumblers; the men who growl at innovation, oppose improvement and fight progress. They never aid public enterprise, either by counsel, work or money. The people must do their bidding or put up with their curses, ay abuse: Elizabeth City is no exception. We have our share of this class, and they are conspicuous examples too. When unable to control they try to ruin. They must be "bell weather" or nothing. Having arrived at the conclusion that they were of such importance and consequence that without their smiles and sanction the whole machinery must stop, they feel surprised that everything is moving on without them, nay, in spite of their opposition.

☞ The *Register* gives GEO. W. COBB for its author. The law prescribes a remedy for the unbridled tongue of slander. As or the certificates, they show the desperation of malice. The following Card disposes of the second:

Through misrepresentation I was induced on Wednesday last to sign a certificate placing me in a false position. There was no bargain made for my vote or influence. The gentleman referred to said to me, what he said time and again publicly, that he was in favor of a competent colored man's having charge of the street hands this summer and that from what he had learned of my qualifications he was in favor of me having the place; but that he would support no man who joined in the personal fight made on him. I told him that I was a Republican and always voted the regular ticket—that I would do so at this election and I so stated to the Board when I deposited my ballot

SPENCE G. GAMBY.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of June, 1875

EMANUEL DAVIS, J. P.

As for the first, it so forcibly reminds us of "Scratch Him," that we simply say:

"Shoo fly, don't bodder me."

☞ The efforts made a little more than a year ago by a few ladies to clear off the rubbish and beautify the Cemetery awakened an interest that accomplished the result. That interest should not be suffered to die out. We passed through it a few evenings since and were more than ever impressed with the noble work of the good ladies referred to. A portion of the Cemetery is now covered with a grassy sod, and how soft and cool it seemed to our weary feet. What a contrast with the weeds and briers that were allowed to cover the ground. Nearly all have some loved one sleeping there. Do not let their graves be neglected. See to it that the surrounding vacant places are covered with a soft grassy carpet, and the graves with flowers which will weave a covering more wonderful than the hand of man can fashion. Let our "city of the dead" be cared for, be beautified, for, sooner or later, we all must occupy a lot therein. If we care not for those who have "gone before" how can we expect those we leave behind to care for us?

☞ Hon. MILLS L. EURE was married on the 3rd inst. to Miss OLIO THATCH of Perquimans. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. HARRISON in the Baptist Church at Hertford.

☞ Having, by the vote of the representative Republicans of the First Congressional District, been called to fill the responsible position of Chairman of the Executive Committee, we feel it our incumbent duty to speak candidly and plainly when consulted on questions effecting the present success and ultimate prosperity of the party. The present is a crisis in our history. The canvas of this summer will be the most important ever forced upon us. A mistake now will not only damage us for the present but its baneful results will be felt in the years to come. In several of the counties in the District there are three or four aspirants for nomination to the Constitutional Convention. Earnest and anxious friends are continually writing us; "Advise us *who* to nominate." As we have already said in a former issue of the CAROLINIAN this we cannot do. It would cause offense and our motives mould be misconstrued. But we *can* say to our friends; select reliable and able men—those only who are consistent advocates of the liberal ideas embodied in our present Constitution and who have the courage and ability to maintain and defend them. In spite of us the opposition *may* have a small majority. In that event the Convention will be held and the Constitution will be changed. We must prepare for the emergency. When you make your Constitution you are making your organic law—laying the foundation upon which all else must stand. In selecting men to do this more care is needed than in selecting men to represent us in the Legislature. We must have men of brains, men of judgement, men who understand the full force and meaning of language. Too much is at stake, both for the party and the people, to run any foolish risk in this matter, and we insist upon it that *now*, more than ever before, individual claims and personal aspirations should give way, and all agree to unite upon the man in each county possessing the qualifications we have indicated. While some of our friends would be glad to have us say much more, our duty to the party will not permit us to say less.

Local Briefs:

We are requested to say that if Mr. W. G. OAT isn't more careful about his appearance on the streets a certain town ordinance will be put in force.—The hearts of our cotton planters have been made glad by the fine weather.—A number of our townsmen are beautifying their residences. This is right. Make home attractive.—AUG. M. MOORE Esq., of Edenton, was in the City on Saturday.—Col. W. B. ROGERS and Capt. H. ROBERTS, of Norfolk, paid us a flying visit last week.—Sheriff PRICE has been quite sick, but we are glad to say is convalescing.—ETHERIDGE BROTHERS have put up a neat new sign.—An order for levying the Special tax to redeem the outstanding orders against the Corporation of Elizabeth City, was passed at the last meeting of the Town Commissioners.—The Clerk will sit on the 16, 17, 18, & 19 to list the Town property.—The place for cool, refreshing juleps is at DETRICK'S. He is one of the most open hearted, whole souled good fellows in town.—We notice our old friend A. E. JACOBS, of Norfolk, in the city. He is as genial as ever.—Proposals are published for building a new bridge over Knobs Creek.

Local Port-Folio.

A veil-able space—a woman's face. Dress parade—a fashionable wedding; How to signal a bark—pull a dog's tail. The most steadfast followers of our fortunes—our creditors. A hootless enterprise—going bare foot. Hush money—nurse's wages. A young shaver—a barber's baby. "Oh, my dear wife"—as the man said when he paid his millinery bill. Carvers of their own fortunes—butchers. Good words for the young—"dinner's ready."

Business Locals.

Reasonable and fixed "prices" at Fowler's.

Go to Fowlers for Hats, shoes &c.

3000 yards of calico just received by Brodericks & Smith

A Fresh lot of cassimeres just in at Brodricks & Smith.

LOST.—A gold ring with the initials J. D. to M. A. M. By leaving it at Detrick's Saloon the finder will be rewarded.

Cash buyers will find it to their interest to go to a *Cash* Store—Fowler's is the place.

P. W. Melick has the latest best and cheapest stock now on hand that he has ever had at this season, and now in the dull season is your time to purchase.

A large stock of boots & shoes just received by Brodericks & Smith. The bottom is out of prices. Call and see their Ladies serge boots for $1.00 worth 1.25 Ladies boxed morocco 1.50 worth 2.00 and everything in proportion.

Brodricks & Smith have taken advantage of the dealers in prices and just bought a stock which they will sell at the new bottom prices—way down.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

E A Leigh, S B Harrill, Geo H Riggs, John Jacobs, T W Spady, J E Hayes, C M Cook, M Hennox, F N Mullen, A P Cherry, J C Wilson, W B Shaw, L Trower, W K Hammon, Mrs Hammon, J H Perry, A M Moore N. J. Chandler, N. C.; N A T Chandler, Mrs C Chandler, Miss J G Chandler, N. J.; A E Jacobs, B F Baxter, W J Powers, John Parks, H Roberts, W E Doyle, W B Rogers, H A Gullyn, D M Carter, Marshall Parks, G W Farer, E G Granville, Miss G Granville, Va.; J W Holland Baltimore Md.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SODA WATER ON ICE.

THE Soda Fountain of Dr. J. N. BUTT'S is in "full blast" again, and it is the place to get the best, most delightful and surely the most healthful drink ever offered to man.

The water is made with great care, the best Bicarbonate of Soda being used to make the gas. Sparkling Soda Water "on ice" is surely a luxury, so bring your wives, your sisters and your "sweet heart," and you will be pleased.—No. 75 Road St. E. City N. C. May 10th 1875.

SEWERS, READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap, Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens, etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers, Lanterns, and Targolot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Powe.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Address for full particulars J. L. GUMP & Co. 79 William St. N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Great BLOOD Remedy

IS

VEGETINE

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

The circulation of the blood is the life of the body and its stoppage is death. No disease can be in the body without first being conveyed in the blood, and many physicians, tried many of the known remedies and, after trying the Vegetine the common remark is "It beats differently from any medicine I ever took." Vegetine will cleanse Scrofula from the system. Try it.

SCROFULAR, SCROFULOUS HUMOR.

The Vegetine has cured many cases of Scrofula of five ten and twenty years' standing, where the patient has had many physicians, tried many of the known remedies and, after trying the Vegetine the common remark is "It beats differently from any medicine I ever took." Vegetine will cleanse Scrofula from the system. Try it.

CANCER, CANCEROUS HUMOR.

Write this complaint Vegetine acts differently, and works differently from any other remedy known to the medical faculty. It commences its work at the root of the disease, and the sore begins to heal at the foundation, and continues gradually out toward the skin, making the sore smaller from day to day, and finally the disease is eradicated from the system.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

The Conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the *Vegetable Kingdom* are more safe, more successful in their cure of diseases than mineral medicines. Vegetine is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give to an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

TUMORS.

Dr. Trask says: It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the *Vegetine* should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of the Vegetine. When the blood is perfectly cleansed the disease rapidly yields, all pains cease, healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

FEMALE WEAKNESS.

Vegetine acts directly upon the cause of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease: in fact there is no disease or complaint where the Vegetine does not quick relief, and is so effective in its cures, as for what is termed Female Weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

CANKER, CANKEROUS HUMOR.

Vegetine will eradicate every trace of Canker or Cancerous Humor from the system. Do not leave off taking Vegetine while you are obtaining help and feeling better, but take it regularly and effect a cure of the disease. The final and quantity of Vegetine to be taken to effect a cure depends upon the nature and severity of the disease.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, AND ERUPTION OF THE SKIN.

For this complaint Vegetine is the great remedy. It cleanses and purifies the blood, causing pimples eruptions and humors to disappear, and does its work in a perfect natural way. Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimple skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect.

SALT RHEUM.

Vegetine has cured many cases of Salt Rheum, and many of them of several years standing, where many other remedies have failed to effect a cure. All forms of this disease secured most frequently in the spring and autumn, and are usually attended with burning, stinging and very trouble some itching, especially when the blood is in a heated condition.

Read the testimonials which appear in this paper every Wednesday.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

THE

NORTH CAROLINIAN

NEWSPAPER,

AND

JOB OFFICE.

Office near corner of

Main and Road Sts.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Handbills, Circulars, Billhead Blanks, Checks, Paper Books, Programmes, and every other kind of printing executed in the very latest style and at *REASONABLE RATES.*

Printing in Colors, Bronzes, and Fancy Styles done in the neatest manner and at short notice.

Business men in general, will find it to their interest to patronize the

CAROLINIAN OFFICE

J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAK

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will at two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. R. SPEED. —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine Ins'ce Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Insures every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any part of Eastern North Carolina.

April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

WONDER-ful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agts wanted. Address Levertly Co. 224 Wabash av. Chicago

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BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa

March 3 -6m.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PURE AND

Silver Gloss Starch,

For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON,

The best Starch in the World.

Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

For Puddings, Blanc, Mange, Ice Cream, &c.

Is the Original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as Purer, Stronger and more delicate than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles,

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First class Grocers.

45-3m. (H. C. & CO.)

American Wash Blue.

FOR LAUNDRY AND HOUSEHOLD USE,

MANUFACTURED AT THE

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS, NEWARK, N. J.

OUR WASH BLUE is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

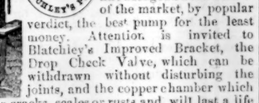
For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,

Office 72 William Street,

5-1a (H C & Co.) New York.

PIONEER



TRANSPORTATION CO.

Semi-weekly, Through Line From Baltimore to Eliz. City, Edenton and Roanoke River.

ONE of the Steamers of this Line will leave Baltimore, foot of Patterson St., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M. Calling at Norfolk will leave that place every Wednesday and Saturday P. M. for Elizabeth City.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded,

BRODERICK & SMITH Ats.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

Practices in the several Courts and makes llections in all parts of the State.

48-1yr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICKS & SMITH.

WATER STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Brodericks & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

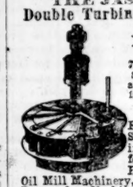
R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

THE JAS. LEFFEL Double Turbine Water Wheel,



Manufactured by

POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

7,000 NOW IN USE!

Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.

Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.

Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPAFY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs. C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly,

(Signed,) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SON

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.

m 49-3t.

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, STRAWS,

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than ever before in this Market.

☞ All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand. ☜

☞ *This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order in the latest fashion. Call and see us.* ☜

ELIZABETH CITY, NORTH CAROLINA.

TO

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, &c. and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full supply of such goods as are usually kept in a first class Grocery. Purchasers will find Home Made Dress Goods as are Black and Fancy Silks, Pure Alpaca, Cashmeres, Poplins, Mohair, and White Wool Hermani, Prairie and Fancy Cravanettes, Ladies Cloaks, Jerseys, Linens, &c. In Notions you will find Coloured and White Kid Gloves for either ladies or gents, Hamburg Edgings and insertings, Pearl Plaited & Solid Gold Jewelry, all, Hamburg Edgings, Jet, Pearl and Plaited & Solid Gold Jewelry, in variety. Ladies, Misses & Gents Thimbles, Silver & Gilt Rim Fine Combs, for Ladies, Misses & Gents Pocket Combs, Damask Table Linen, Quilts, Counterpins, Towels & Towelings, Napkins and Doylies, Tidies, Table Oil Cloth, Goods shown and prices made with pleasure. Thanks for past patronage.

WATER STREET, ELIZ CITY, N. C.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business, will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY,

N. C.

REMINGTON.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best Combination of good qualities, namely: Light running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stitch.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.

REMINGTON NO. 1 Machine for family use, is the best ever offered to the public, and will not wear out in a much longer time than any machine of the market.

REMINGTON NO. 2 Machine for manufacturing purposes, is the best ever offered to the public, for the manufacture of Shirts, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Harness, Carriage Trimmings, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Umbrellas, Parasols, Awnings, Tents, Sails, Mattresses, Upholstering, and all work, is without a rival in the market.

For prices &c. call at your nearest Remington Sewing Machine Office, or send for Circular.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Addre Remington Sewing Machine Co., *ILION, N. Y.*

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES

E. REMINGTON & SONS, REMINGTON S. M. Co. REMINGTON AG'L Co., Ilion, N. Y.

241 & 243 Broadway, New York, Arms.
Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines.
Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms.
Boston, 332 Washington st., Sewing Machine.
Cincinnatti, 171 West 4th st., " "
Utica, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine.
Atlanta, Ga. DeClive's Opra House Marietta
Washington, D. C., 521 Seventh St. S Mach

JOHN WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

141 PEARL STREET, *NEW YORK.*

REFERENCES:

Mrs. Elliott Bros, Baltimore.
Thos. P. Williams, Esq. Baltimore.
W. M Egan, Esq. Chicago.
Mess. R. Habersham's Son & Co. Savannah.
H. C. Winslow, Esq. Buffalo, N. Y.
Mess. J. W. Grandy & Sons, Norfolk.
R. K. Winslow, Esq. Cleveland.

47-3m.

R. H. GRANT, J. N. HINTON

GRANT & HINTON,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants Grocers,

AND DEALERS IN

HAY, GRAIN AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

No. 6 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Respectfully solicit consignments and orders.

44-3t.

THE METALLIC LAMP CHIMNEY PROTECTOR

effectually prevents the breaking of Lamp Chimneys from sudden and unequal expansion by heating or cooling, which is the principal cause of breakage.

The Protector is simply suspended in top of chimney. It must be in place while Lamp is being lighted, and remain while Lamp is burning. It is a German production, and universally used in Austria and Prussia.

Sent post paid for 10 cents each or, 60cts. per dozen; address all orders to

PROTECTOR CO.

PUTNAM,

MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

STEAM ENGINES,

No. 527 Schroeder st. BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Supplies.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

AN ACT TO ASCERTAIN THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS OF THIS STATE, AND TO PRESCRIBE A STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That all claims against the several counties, cities and towns of this State, whether by bond or otherwise, shall be presented to the Chairman of the Boards of County Commissioners, or to the chief officers of said cities and towns, as the case may be, within two years after the maturity of such claim or claims, or the holders of such claim or claims shall be forever barred from a recovery thereof: Provided, That claims which have already matured, and become due, shall be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1877, or the holders thereof shall be forever barred of a recovery thereof.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Boards of County Commissioners of the several counties, or the chief officers of the several cities and towns, to cause the nature, amount, date and time of maturity of all claims so presented to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose and to be called "The Registry of Claims."

This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

In General Assembly, read three times and ratified the 22d day of March, A. D. 1875.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office Secretary of State,
Raleigh, March 29, 1875.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office,

[SEAL.] W. H. HOWERTON, Secretary of State.

April 1, 1875. 42-4t.

Shepard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shepard Street Mills at ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at the highest market prices for Cash.

Our machinery will be constantly kept on hand.

1875. JOHN MYER.

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard no doubt, the great balloon,
In which Professor White
Prepared to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He pass'd so near to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing over ships.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pump'd and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighty bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go where-so'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSON HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not fear that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their gear's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO

GRANT MANN & CO.

—FOR—

Furniture and Matresses,

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St
NORFLK VA.

DR. H. E. WOLFE & SON.

Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, offer the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 27 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office.

A CARD.

DR. R. C. JENKINS offers his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and to the inhabitants of that portion of Pasquotank County around and near E. City. An experience of Twenty five years justifies him in believing that he is familiar with the diseases peculiar to this locality. Obstetrics and diseases of Females a Specialty.

Office on Main Street formerly occupied a the Post Office.

May 1st 1875.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Curdling of Milk.

The observation of Schalbe, that the addition of a single drop of oil of mustard to three hundred and eight grains of milk will prevent its curdling for weeks, has been fully confirmed by Vogel by exhaustive comparative experiments with fresh milk, with and without oil of mustard, including the determination, from time to time, of the amount of lactic acid present, from which it also appears that this effect of oil of mustard is due to a retarding action upon the formation of lactic acid, its formation being also almost entirely prevented during the first eleven days, and the amount present fourteen days later being only one-seventh of that in milk not so treated. Oil of bitter almonds and oil of cinnamon were found to have a similar effect but far less in degree, while oil of turpentine, oil of cloves, benzine, carbolic acid, bisulphate of carbon, and sulphuretted hydrogen were almost without effect, at least when used in the proportion given for oil of mustard. The additional statement of Schalbe, that casein was converted into albumen by the addition of oil of mustard, and the suggestion that a cheap method for the manufacture of albumen might be based upon this fact were not not fully sustained by the experiments of Vogel, since the milk thus treated did not always coagulate on boiling.

Notes.

One ounce alcohol; two drachms cayenne pepper; one ounce kerosene oil; let it stand twenty-four hours after mixing. It cures the worst toothache ever known.

Kerosene oil is good for removing rust from cuttlery.

Soft soap should be kept in a dry place in a cellar, and should not be used for three months after it is made.

Lard should be kept hard and white; and that which is taken from a hog over a year old is best.

To select nutmegs prick them with a pin; if they are good, the oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

When a keg of molasses is bought, draw off a few quarts, else the fermentation produced by moving it will burst the cask.

Two small arteries branching up from the main arteries on each side of the neck, and passing over the outside of the jawbone, supply the face with blood. If the nose bleeds from the right nostril, for example, pass the finger along the edge of the right jaw till the beating of the artery is felt. Press hard upon it five minutes and the bleeding will cease.

The best way to enjoy things is to use them, and thus get the worth of our money out of them. There is no sense in gorgeous parlors kept in darkness.

A Valuable Remedy.

Every family, writes a correspondent, should keep a small quantity of chlorate of potash. We have never found anything equal to it for a simple ulcerated sore throat. Dissolve a small teaspoonful of it in a tumbler of water; then occasionally take a teaspoonful of the solution, so as to gargle the throat. It is nearly tasteless, and not at all offensive to take, and is hence well adapted to children. Nothing is better than this for chapped or cracked hands. Wash them in the weak solution, and they will soon be well. It is also good for a rough, pimply or chapped face. It may be had at any druggist's. Common salt has been recommended for the incipient stages of the dreaded disease diphtheria; but we have no doubt this would be better. If some scheming medicine man should, under a high-sounding Greek or oriental name, introduce some ingredients to conceal its nature, and expend a hundred dollars in advertising, he might make as great a fortune out of it, and possibly as honestly, as some of the great patent medicine venders.

Preserving Strawberries.

Gather and handle the fruit carefully, taking them in the early part of the season, as they are the finest and most perfect berries. Stem, weigh, and place on dishes. To one pound of fruit allow one and a half pounds of the best white sugar; sprinkle over them half or more of the sugar, and let stand some hours, or over night if gathered late. Put on fire in close bell metal or porcelain kettle, with remainder of sugar. Boil and skim about twenty minutes, or until syrup thickens, and first looks transparent, using, during the process, a "silver" spoon, and avoid mashing. Seal up immediately in air-tight cans; if glass, wrap in paper to exclude light.

How Phil Sheridan Went to West Point.

Thomas Ritchie was the Congressman from the Perry county (Ohio) district. Two or three boys who had been nominated to fill a vacancy at the military academy had failed, either on account of deficient education or physical disabilities. Congressman Ritchie was much vexed because he could not get the place filled, and while "loafing" in Finck & Dittoe's store one evening, while on a visit to Somerset, asked if Perry county couldn't send a boy who could pass the examination. There was a moment of silence in the little knot of village loafers who had been drinking in the greatness of a live Congressman. Some person broke the quietude by asking: "Why not send Phil?" Perhaps those four words gave the country one of her noted generals. They were taken up and repeated by every one in the room. There was such a unanimous indorsement that Ritchie offered to make the nomination. Phil blushed and said it was impossible for him to go, naming, among other reasons, the fact that he had not even enough money to give himself an outfit and carry him to the academy. James Gallon asked how much money would be required. Phil revolved the proposition in his mind for a few moments, and then named $50, with the air of a boy who didn't have any very lively expectations of ever acquiring that much wealth. Mr. Gallon by this time had become enthusiastic, and promptly furnished the $50. Philip then went into training for the coming ordeal. When he received a brief of the examination he would have to pass to secure admission to the academy, he expressed to Mr. Brumer (an old citizen of Perry county, who is now near his centennial anniversary) the opinion that he would not be able to pass. He placed himself, however, under the tutorship of William I. Clark, a gentleman of education, who kept a nursery near Somerset. He worked night and day at his studies for about six weeks. He passed, and entered the academy in 1848. This ended Phil Sheridan's residence in Somerset, he being then seventeen years old. His longest visit to his home subsequently was in 1851, when some pranks at West Point resulted in several months' suspension. Since his entry into the service as an officer, his visits have been short—from three days to a week.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

No one ever lost his honor except he who had it not.

It is impious in a good man to be sad.

From the lowest depth there is a path to the loftiest height.

He that loses his conscience has nothing left worth keeping.

Wisdom is oftentimes nearer when we stoop than when we soar.

No man is securely loved except by those who know his foibles.

Malice sucks up the great part of her own venom, and poisons herself.

The true secret of living at peace with all the world is to have an humble opinion of ourselves.

Melancholy spreads itself betwixt heaven and earth, like envy between man and man, and is an everlasting mist.

Whatever that be which thinks, which understands, which acts, it is something celestial and divine; and upon that account must necessarily be eternal.

There are hopes, the bloom of whose beauty would be spoiled by the trammels of description. Too lovely, too delicate, too sacred for words, they should only be known through the sympathy of hearts.

There are two ways of attaining an important end—force and perseverance. Force falls to the lot only of the privileged few; but austere and sustained perseverance can be practiced by the most insignificant. Its silent power grows irresistible with time.

LIFE OF A FARMER'S WIFE.

The Experience of a Western Woman—Hardships on a Prairie Farm.

Many instances I have known, says a *Tribune* correspondent, of women who received in the East an education in some cases superior to that of their husbands, but a life of constant care and drudgery has caused them to lose instead of gain in mental culture, while the husbands have grown away from them, and it only in subjects of a lower nature that they have a common interest. A man, in his every day intercourse with other men, and his business calls into all kinds of places and scenes, must be a fool not to receive new ideas—not to become more intelligent on many subjects. But what can be expected of the wife, almost always at home in the isolated farmhouse, in a sparsely settled community, and if poor and struggling with debt, as many are, with no reading except one or two newspapers? If she had a library of books it would make but little difference, for she has no time to read them. All through the Western country there is an absolute dearth of women's "help." "A girl" can hardly be obtained for love or money. Girls in towns or cities will not go into the country, and country girls are too independent. If they have a father's house they will not leave it for any length of time, as actual want is not known here in the country. Within a radius of five miles in every direction from my home, where I have lived eight years, I have never known or heard of a farmily or person suffering for anything to eat, drink, or wear, and have never had a call for help in that direction. A mother of my acquaintance, whose husband owns a "section" farm, suffers much from illness and has a large family, yet for months has been without any help in her work but that of her little girls—the oldest twelve—simply because she could not get a servant.

The farmers themselves are under less necessity to labor than in many other parts of the country. Farms are comparatively large and produce large crops, and it pays them to hire laborers. Many farmers work in the field very little, while the wife and mother does the house work not only for her own family, but for from one to three laborers. During the rush of crop-raising and harvesting, from April to August, she must be up at four in the morning, and she cannot have her supper until the farm work is all done, and by the time her children are put to bed, the milk cared for, and dishes washed, it is nine o'clock or after. It is hard for a woman who is hungry for reading to see how much leisure even "hired men" have to read—their winter and rainy days, their long noonings and evenings, and odd bits of time, while she has comparatively none.

Will it be out of the way to "relate my experience," or a portion of it, as a fair sample of a large class? Born and reared in a village of a Middle State, educated in a "female seminary," husband in college, married, went West, lost property in 1857, dropped down "to hard pan" on an Illinois farm. It was a new farm in a new section of country. It was all work and no privileges. For years, as long as my husband worked in the field, we women made the garden. I say we, for our household was a complete one, containing not only a grandma, but a maiden aunt. We made the garden, after it was plowed, taking all the care of the growing vegetables, raised the chickens and turkeys and calves, and sometimes at a pinch helped to do men's work. Many are the acres of corn which I have planted, "dropping" from the planter while my husband drove. Many times have I herded sheep all day when the "herder" was especially needed in another place. But those were golden opportunities, for couldn't I take my book with me and "read up" while my faithful shepherd dog performed most of the labor of herding? Two days in succession I remember of herding "muleback." There was not a tree, shrub or stone by or on which to sit, and the ground was damp, so I backed my mule to the sun, and getting my book in the shade of my sun bonnet, read by the hour. But those opportunities were like angel visits.

A pair of twin boy babies coming during those early years added not a little to the work. The baby on the hip was a constant thing. An orchard of four hundred peach trees was planted with my own hands, and I assisted in the setting of three hundred maples, besides quantities of strawberry plants and other small fruits. Though not educated to this sort of thing "I took" to it as naturally as a duck to water. It was my recreation, my amusement, an escape from the drudgery of dishwashing and cooking. However, I had two great blessings, health of self and family, and the maiden aunt. One other help which I should mention—my husband's fondness for reading aloud, and his unwillingness to enjoy anything in which I did not participate. No new farming implement was considered satisfactory until I had been out in the field and had seen it work and understood the use of all its parts. For ten long years the piano, which was sold, could not be replaced; there were no luxuries; we had just the barest comforts. The little sitting-room, with its bright rag carpet, pretty wall paper, lounge, and easy-chair, and its case of book-shelves was the one bright spot, after a day of toil—a little heaven below.

Comforts gather about us with the years that pass, but leisure comes not with them. "Leisure" is a word I have almost lost the meaning of. Even with the help of two women, there seems to be no moment of the day which has not pressing duties; no time for reading or music unless we steal it. I say to my sister: "How I wish I could ever sit down to read without feeling guilty." She has more courage than I, and replies, in a defiant way: "I don't feel so; I think it is as much my duty to read as to do anything else." I read my magazines last summer while churning, and at no other time. If the butter was long in coming, I was, at least, resigned.

I have done but one piece of fancy work, for which I had great taste when a girl, in twelve years. And this in a family where there are no daughters to dress! The farmer's wife, if she has not so much ruffling and fluting to do—and she does all of that she can—has many other extras in the way of housework in times of harvesting and thrashing, corn cutting, husking, and shelling, etc. Her friends do not "call," but "visit;" and every casual acquaintance who has business that way, "stops over night;" for what is a meal or two in a farmer's house, where victuals are prepared by the wholesale?

The question is often put: "How did our grandmothers get along when they not only did their house work, but so large an amount of spinning, weaving, etc.?" My answer is that their house work was not so complicated. Large families were the rule, and the daughters were kept at work more than in school. An aged aunt of mine used to say, with a sigh: "Oh, for an old-fashioned log cabin, with one or two large rooms, and very little furniture; a few chairs and tables and a few dishes, and a world less of work, worry and care!" We do not want to go back to such simplicity, but how may women improve their work-a-day condition?

A Healthy Brain.

No sound working brain without enough good blood to build it, repair it, and furnish the materials for those muscular changes which are the conditions essential to all nervous actions, intellectual and volitional, as well as those of lower grade. No good blood without a proper amount of proper food and air to furnish materials, and healthy organs to reduce a sufficient quantity of these materials to a state fit to enter the circulation. No healthy organs, strictly speaking, except from healthy parents, and developed and maintained by proper stimuli, nourishment, and use. No healthy parents—no help for it. We are, of course, applying the term healthy to the brain, as signifying much more than freedom from disease. A healthy brain should show, by the outward signs of clear, easily working intelligence, well balanced faculties, and commanding will, that its several organs, if such there be, or its several modes of action, if it works as a whole, are properly developed and adjusted by themselves and in relation to each other.

THE LATE SAM BUTTERWORTH.

Recollections of Sickles' Associate at the Killing of Key.

Sam Butterworth, who died in San Francisco, was one of the remarkable Americans of the time. He was born at or near Newburgh, N. Y., and studied law. Commerce divided the lore of the law in his allegiance. He went out to Mississippi and was popular there until the bravoes and duelists of the State decided that he must be killed in order to be negative. A picked duelist challenged him or insulted him—it matters not which—and Butterworth went to the field with a great crowd around both the principals, only a few of whom were with the "Yankee" and the intruder. They were both armed with a revolver in hand, a revolver in the side sheath, and a bowie-knife. The ground was measured at ten paces. They were to fire from the base line, then to advance and draw the second revolver, and, if alive, to finish up the work with the bowie-knife. Butterworth and his antagonist emptied their pistols unsuccessfully. The antagonist, however, shot away the cock of Butterworth's reserve pistol. He drew his knife and rushed forward, with a loaded revolver in his face, when something human seized the crowd. They seized the arm of the man who was ready to kill Butterworth.

"Let the game Yankee live. It's a pity to kill him," was the cry.

Butterworth returned to New York and engaged in the practice of the law, but being a natural leader of men, with a vehement nature and an intolerance of restraint from inferiors, he also engaged in politics. He acquired both practice and office, and under Mr. Buchanan was at the head of the sub-treasury in Wall street. Dan Sickles was then the great leader of the "boys," a man of desperate and uncertain nature, but in many respects attractive and gallant. Butterworth liked him. When Sickles discovered his wife's intrigue with Philip Barton Key he conferred with his friend Butterworth. The latter weighed the evidence and the case. Said he:

"Send your wife home to her mother. Don't hesitate. After that never see her again, and never have a scandal about it, for you can't afford exposure."

Sickles left ostensibly to take Butterworth's advice. He had scarcely been across the public square opposite when Butterworth, who was a cool and reflective man, remembered a strange, uncertain light in Sickles' eye. He walked out to find him. Just then Key emerged from the corner gate of the square, having waved his handkerchief to Mrs. Sickles in the house opposite the further side. Butterworth had scarcely addressed Key when Sickles rushed up and began to shoot. Key fell, mortally wounded, in a few seconds, and was carried into a club house to die. Butterworth was immediately accused by his political enemies of being an accessory, and of having detained Key until Sickles could murder him. He stood by Sickles until the latter returned to his guilty wife. Then Butterworth ordered Sickles never to speak to nor communicate with him again. Their career ended as friends at that moment.

Butterworth, among other immense litigations, led the memorable raid on the New Aladen mining property, conducted from the city of New York. After enormous expense and attack he carried the suit, and was sent to California to superintend the mine, with a salary of $25,000 a year. Henceforward he was a merchant. He was inflexible in his business transactions, a bitter enemy and a faithful friend, and although his unpopularity was great when he first visited the coast, he became a power among powers there, was deferred to in judgment and courage, and when he retired from active business, in 1871, W. C. Ralston gave him a dinner at Belmont, where the wealth and intellect of the West were harmoniously represented. He died worth $1,000,000, mainly made in lands and real estate. He was a person of almost solemn purpose, of martial carriage, and a high type of the Northern man of affairs.

His death was melancholy. He had, according to his belief, a tumor on his liver, and his abdomen was twice cut open to find the place and relieve him. He died of the effects of these cruel operations.

Are Advertisements Read?

This is a question, says a correspondent of the Troy *Times*, which is often and anxiously suggested by those who feel disposed to call in the assistance of the press and yet hesitate. "Are advertisements read?" "Not by everybody," it may be replied. Neither is an entire newspaper read by everybody. A well conducted journal is made up of various departments, each of which has its patrons. They read what they desire, and may slight the remainder, however valuable. Between the varied elements of perusal, however, it may be safely concluded that the entire paper gets a reading. This is precisely the case with advertisements. A paragraph will catch the eye of an interested reader. If that paragraph be repeated it will create a wider interest. In reply to the question "Are advertisements read?" it may be said they seldom fail to reach in a speedy manner the class to which they are directed. If repeated, they will, as I have said, reach general notice. A paragraph which appears three times in a paper begins to demand attention, and like a neglected ghost seems to haunt the reader. It is a voice which will be heard. Like that which Augustus heard in the garden, it seems to exclaim, "*tolla lege*"—take and read. Generally speaking, I may say that I am a reader of advertisements, and in fact it is in this way I catch many an inside view of life, beside being daily introduced into the general world of active business. Eliminate the advertisements from the *Times* and it would lose half its value. True, I am rarely in the city of Troy, but the advertising columns make me desire often to be there. I read those columns with continued interest, and when I notice an earnest, ingenious and penetrating paragraph I recognize its power, and always feel a desire to get acquainted with its author, for a man that is an adept in this branch must possess other merits. Overlooking many papers daily, I rarely skip this valuable feature in each. Such is the answer made by my own experience to the question which I have considered.

All Want Medicine.

The Griffin (Ga.) *News* says: The colored people have some strange ways, and one of these is a disposition to grunt on have ailments. This weakness is more plainly shown whenever there is a remedy about, especially if that "remedy" is anything on the line of medicine. We overheard a gentleman discussing this matter the other day, and he remarked that he could not keep a bottle of medicine on his premises and let it be known. It made no difference what kind it was, if they thought it would do them good. He was "sorter ailing" and being in town, had a bottle of bitters fixed up by his physician. Returning home he took two doses, and found it so rough that he was going to throw it away, but, thinking for a moment, he stepped to the door, and said in the hearing of some of his negroes that he had some splendid medicine. Next morning one came grunting around, saying: "Boss, I'se mighty ailing dis morning; ain't you got something for me? I'se got a pain in my misery." He was properly "dosed," and went on his way rejoicing. In less than twenty-four hours six of them had "destroyed" the entire bottle, and each of them had a different complaint.

Tattlers.

It is about time to refresh the memory of all with a valuable recipe for "making tattlers:" Take a handful of weed called runabout, the same quantity of root called nimble-tongue, a sprig of the herb backbites, a tablespoonful of don't-you-tell-it, six drachms of malice, a few drops of envy. Stir them well together, and simmer them for half an hour over the fire of discontent, kindled with a little jealousy, and then strain it through the rag of misconception, and cork it up in a bottle of malevolence and hang it upon a skein of street yarn; shake it occasionally for a few days, and it will be fit for use. Let a few drops be taken every day.

INSANITY IN A BALLOON.

Sailing in the Upper Air with a Maniac—A Terrifying Position.

The suicide of Mr. Church E. Gates, lumber merchant, of Mott Haven, has been announced. He was found in his room, seated in a chair, and shot through the head, the pistol with which the deed was accomplished remaining in his hand.

This terrible act makes it clear to the mind of a writer in the New York *Graphic* that the unfortunate man went up in a balloon on April 29th with the intention of committing suicide by throwing himself out of the car when it had attained a sufficient elevation, but that the expostulations which were addressed to him made him alter his mind and defer the dreadful deed to some other occasion. The writer says:

We were engaged in putting out the drag rope, under the instructions of Donaldson, who directed us what to do with ropes and ballast. As soon as the rope was well over the side of the balloon McKeever called my attention to Mr. Gates. The whole of his body was outside of the car, his left leg loosely resting on the edge, and his arm thrown in the most careless manner around one of the connecting ropes. I was really very much alarmed at his position. The thought occurred to me: "Perhaps, after all, he does not realize the danger he is in." So I said: "My dear fellow, if that drag-rope catches around one of those trees below, the violent concussion of the balloon will throw you out, for certain." Said McKeever: "Besides the destruction of your own life, consider the danger you are exposing us to. A man of your weight falling out of this balloon would send us up, God knows where. We should all be suffocated like those French aeronauts." At that moment the guide rope snapped off a branch of a tree, with a report like a cannon, and giving the balloon a violent shaking, Mr. Gates was induced to put himself in a more precautionary position. He was, however, dreadfully restless and ill at ease. He stood between myself and McKeever; but at times he seemed to be unconscious of our presence; for when McKeever remarked to me, "This man's conduct really alarms me," he did not seem to realize that we were speaking of him, but went on smoking his cigar as if he did not hear us. All of a sudden he shouted out to Donaldson: "When are you going to let me come up there with you?" "Oh, now you be quiet," replied Donaldson, in a soothing tone; "we will talk about that presently." "Oh, but you promised me that I should come up there, and I intend to come." Whereupon he jumped up on the side of the car, and began clambering up the rigging to the ring platform. Here was a pretty situation—a maniac with our lives in his hands. We shouted to him to come down; McKeever got hold of one of his legs and I of the other; Donaldson drove him back with his hands, and finally we got him back into the car. It was in vain to remonstrate with him; he was deaf to everything. "I know what I am about," he said; "Donaldson promised me that I should go up there, and go I will." "As far as you yourself are concerned it would not much matter, perhaps, if you did fall out," said a reporter; "but it is the rest of the fellows that I am thinking about; you ought to know better." He remained stolidly indifferent to all that was said. Donaldson called out to him: "I wish I had you down below, I would give you a thrashing." "Oh, I don't know about that; perhaps you couldn't," replied the maniac. "Oh, yes, I could, and I'd let you know it, too."

Shortly after this Donaldson came down into the car to take a survey of the remaining ballast and the condition of guide and anchor ropes, and while our attention was directed to him, Mr. Gates suddenly jumped up on the outside of the car, climbed up the ropes with the agility of a monkey, and reaching the ring platform, raised his hat in idiotic triumph above us. "There! I said I would do it," he cried, "and I have done it." What added to the danger of the situation was that there were three or four large bags of ballast lying loose at his feet, and that with a simple kick he could have sent them overboard, and sent us, Heaven knows where. Donaldson shouted to him in the most peremptory manner to come down, and he presently caught hold of the ropes and clambering down, swung himself back into the car. It was useless to say anything to the unfortunate man. He was evidently the victim of emotional insanity. Of course these occurrences marred all the pleasure of the aerial trip. To add to the discomfort of some of the party, it became probable that we should have to pass the night in the balloon. We had called repeatedly to parties below to haul us down, but without success; and finally Donaldson said: "Well, I guess we shall have to stay up all night." However, at last, the Rev. John Erskine heard our shouts, and collecting together a few laborers, laid hold of the rope and hauled us down to the ground.

"Let no one jump out of the car!" screamed Donaldson.

Mr. Gates jumped out instantly. "I can do as much good outside as I can inside," said he to me in a low tone. "Oh, I suppose you mean to do what is right," said I, "but you are certainly very reckless. You should recollect that the lives of seven other persons were involved in this business besides your own." He made no reply, but as soon as he had seen the laborers bring up a few stones, he left us and disappeared in the darkness. I saw him the next morning and spoke to him in a friendly tone, but he seemed morose and uncompanionable, so I said no more to him. My firm belief is that Church E. Gates entered the car of that balloon with a determination to commit a strange and notable suicide, by casting himself out when a sufficient altitude had been reached, but on our calling his attention to the fact that the falling out of the car of so heavy a man as he was (he gave us his weight as 170 pounds) would result in our certain deaths, he relented of his purpose, though he could not control the inward agitation, the emotional turbulence which tormented him, and led him to form the dreadful resolve of taking his own life. It is altogether a most deplorable matter. He was a fine, handsome man of thirty-three years of age, gentlemanly in his manners, and apparently of kindly disposition.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

In the county court at Chicago, the trial of the question of the sanity of Mrs. Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, came up. The proceedings were based on a petition filed by Robert T. Lincoln, setting forth that his mother, Mary A. Lincoln, has property and effects exceeding $75,000; that she is *non compos mentis* and incapable of managing her estate, and praying the issuance of an order for a warrant and venire to test the question of her sanity.

The petition was accompanied by the certificate of the family physician, Dr. Isham, to the effect that he had examined Mrs. Lincoln and was of opinion that she was insane and a fit subject for hospital treatment. Several witnesses testified to the eccentricities in the conduct of Mrs. Lincoln, which commenced at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, and which have become more marked as time progressed. She imagines she hears voices in the wall; that strange beings beset her in the entries of her hotel; that she was the victim of poisoning plots, etc. Her closets are full of unopened packages of goods which she had ordered to be sent to her room. After short arguments, the case was given to the jury, who brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts elicited. Mrs. Lincoln was removed to the hospital at Batavia, Ill. Her relatives and friends have delayed this step as long as was considered prudent, but finally agreed that nothing else would suffice. At the announcement of the verdict Robert Lincoln took the hand of his mother affectionately, when she exclaimed with reproachful tone: "Oh, Robert, to think that my son would ever have done this."

The London *News* says a caricaturist renders as much service to a party as a speech, and yet no one thinks of ranking a caricaturist with a politician.

Whisky and Cheese.

Thirty-one years ago, said John B. Gough, at the annual meeting of the National Temperance Society, I spoke for the first time in New York city, in the old Broadway Tabernacle. I remember it very well. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, made a magnificent speech. When I was introduced, people went out; I was unknown. I have been working since in the temperance movement, and have never wearied of it. I have enjoyed to-night a feast that I seldom have the privilege of enjoying—hearing others speak; and we have heard most eloquent words. We are battling the drink. We are not waging war with men's opinions; we are fighting the drink for that which it produces. An LL. D. was dining at the table of a lady who refused to tolerate one drop of wine or spirits on her table, and who, when about to entertain the British nobility, as she did, and they inquired: "Can you entertain Lord So-and-so?" replied: "I can; but it must be understood that neither wine, ale, nor spirits are offered in my house." This gentleman referred to was at her dinner table, and said: "I enjoy a glass of wine, and I have got in the habit of using it." She says: "I shall give you no wine." "Now," he says, "by-and-bye you will take from us all our luxuries. I think wine promotes digestion. Did you ever hear of a man who could not eat cheese without it hurting him; then I suppose you would deny me cheese." She replied: "Did you ever hear of a man standing upon a gallows-tree, and saying to the witnesses of the execution: 'Now, my friends, take warning by me and never eat any cheese?' or did you ever read in the newspapers when a man is murdered in our streets that 'those men had been eating cheese?' Show to me that cheese produces eight-tenths of the crime, seven-eights of the pauperism, one-half of the lunacy; show to me that cheese produces the result that drink does, and by the grace of God I will battle the cheese just as hard as the wine."

The Grasshoppers Again.

It was hoped that there would be no trouble this season from the grasshoppers, but latest reports from the West make it almost certain that these pests will again destroy the crops. A dispatch from St. Paul says: Recent hopes that most of the grasshoppers' eggs had been killed by the prolonged rainy, cold weather, are shaken by reports from western counties. In McLeod they are hatching in great numbers on the lighter sandy soil. In LeSueur county they are also hatching fast, and the people of the infested regions fear their coming in countless myriads with dry weather, though some still cling to the belief that the eggs were partly hatched by the early warm weather and killed by the succeeding cold. The region involved this year includes sixteen counties in the upper Minnesota and Red river valleys, having an aggregate population of about 60,000, and producing about 1,500,000 bushels of surplus wheat last season.

The grasshoppers are producing a horrible panic among the business men and farmers of eastern Kansas and western Missouri. They are marching in countless myriads, destroying in some places the oats, corn, grass—in fact, every green thing. They are going in a northwesterly direction, and there is a faint hope that they may leave in time to allow the farmers to get a part of a corn crop. In southern Kansas crops look well, and the grasshopper has disappeared altogether. A great deal of damage has been and will still be done by these pests.

Immense swarms of chinch-bugs are flying about in Clinton and adjoining counties, and myriads of young grasshoppers are swarming over several western counties of Missouri. Great apprehension is felt for crops.

A Story of the Schiller Disaster.

After such a catastrophe as that which happened to the Schiller, many sad and strange stories concerning the people involved in it are brought to light. Mr. Ludwig Riederer, whose name was included in the list of those saved from the wreck of that vessel, is a gentleman who has acquired a comfortable little fortune in the drug business, in Greenville, N. J. This spring he determined to return to his home in Germany with his wife and their little boy, who was about six years old. Passage was secured on the Goethe, a steamer of the Bagle line, that made the voyage immediately preceding the Schiller's. The day before they were to start, Mr. Riederer was detained on account of a small debt, which, he claimed, he did not owe. He endeavored to have his deposition taken, that he might be allowed to go free, having deposited a sufficient sum of money to satisfy the claim in case the decision of the court was against him; but the complainant was inexorable, and Mr. Riederer was obliged to remain. A simple circumstance like this proved to be the cause of incalculable misery, for Mr. Riederer sailed at last for Germany in the Schiller with his wife and child, both of whom were drowned.

Cure for Tardiness.

Bismarck teaches good lessons, but he has rough ways of doing it. A Berlin shoemaker, who was proverbial for making promises which he did not keep, was taught to be punctual:

The man, after many express promises, had neglected him on several occasions. When this again occurred, the shoemaker was roused at six o'clock the next morning by a messenger with the simple question:

"Are Herr von Bismarck's boots ready yet?"

When the maker said, "No," he retired; but in ten minutes another arrived. Loud rang the bell.

"Are Herr von Bismarck's boots ready yet?"

"No."

And so it went on every ten minutes until the boots were ready in the evening. The shoemaker, no doubt, never disappointed him again.

A Miraculous Escape.

Daniel Walters was digging a well in Hagerstown, Md., and having drilled into the rock at the bottom of the same, filled it with powder and put the usual fuse therein. He then ordered his assistants at the top of the well to draw him up, which they immediately proceeded to do, but when about one-third of the distance had been reached the rope to which he was clinging parted, and Walters dropped to the bottom of the well. Imagine the terror of his position—standing over a mass of rock that would in a moment or two burst with the fury of a thunderbolt! What did he do? What could he do? Nothing, of course, but shield his head and the vital portions of his body. It exploded, and strange to say, he was not killed. He was considerably bruised, but not fatally or even seriously injured. The escape is certainly most miraculous.

Half a Crop of Wheat.

The Philadelphia *Press* contains a page specially devoted to the condition and prospect of the wheat crop of Pennsylvania, containing upward of two hundred dispatches covering the entire wheat district of the State. These dispatches report the condition of the crop May first in each county, and estimate the probable yield that will be harvested. Owing to the severe frost of a late spring much of the expected crop has been killed and the season delayed eight or ten weeks. A careful survey of the field leads to the belief that not over half a crop will be gathered, and even this amount depends upon the continuance of dry weather.

"Arrah, me darlint," cried Jamie O'Flannigan to his loquacious sweetheart, who had not given him the opportunity to "get in a word even edgewise," during a two hours' ride behind the little bay nags in his oyster wagon, "are ye afther knowin why your cheeks are like my ponies there?" "Shure and its because they're red, is it?" quoth the blushing Bridget. "Faith, and a better reason than that, mavourneen. Because there is one o' them sich side of a waggin' tongue."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad

The horse Monmouth won the two and one-eight mile race at the Louisville races in 3:48¾—being the fastest time ever made by over a second.....Reports from Spain say that small-pox prevails in the Carlist camps.....While two brothers, John and Thomas Kadien, were digging a well in Parksville, N. Y., they came across a large stone which it was necessary to blast. It was drilled, and a heavy charge of powder inserted, when it was discovered they had no fuse. They improvised one out of twine: but as it was difficult to ignite, John got a live coal from the house to start it. The coal slipped from the tongs in which he held it, and falling on the powder, a deafening explosion followed, killing John instantly, and severely wounding Thomas. John was blown to pieces, his head being picked up forty yards away.....The Hon. D. A. MacDonald, Postmaster-General of Canada, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario ...The Canadian government has received advices that a band of Blackfeet Indians made a raid from the United States into Canada, recently, and stole large numbers of horses. The Canadian authorities call upon the United States to preserve the same order south of the line that is maintained north of it.....The Philadelphia *Press* published two hundred dispatches from wheat-growing districts of New York, to show that the wheat crop will not be more than half the average, on account of cold weather and wet spring..... The total profits of a fair held in New York city for the benefit of a Homeopathic hospital, amounted to $27,132.....Mayor Traphagen, of Jersey City, fixes the city indebtedness at $13,830,485.....The sides of the wrecked steamship Schiller have fallen in, covering the specie, the greater part of the cargo, and probably a number of bodies. Blasting will be commenced immediately.....Mrs. Abraham Lincoln has been declared insane, and confined in a private asylum.

Some servants of General Cortina, of Matamoras, having been caught in the act of stealing cattle belonging to Mr. Trevino, were arrested and taken before the Alcalde. On the refusal of the Alcalde to release them, Cortina hanged that official and shot Mr. Trevino. Cortina was ordered to the headquarters, but refused to go, saying that he had already sent in his resignation.....The Indian delegates at Washington are greatly displeased with the refusal of the President to talk personally with them. They have little confidence in the Interior department.....Rev. Charles S. Macready, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal society at Middleboro, Mass., committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Family trouble, causing depression of spirits, prompted the act.....The pupils of Mount St. Vincent, New York, presented Cardinal McCloskey with a diamond cross valued at $20,000.....The Mecklenburg (N. C.) centennial was observed with much enthusiam, there being a grand procession and many eloquent speeches..... A fire broke out at the Moshannon Lumber Company's mill, west of Osceola, Pa. Fifteen million feet of lumber were burned, and the wind was so strong that fire brands two feet long were blown to all parts of the town of Osceola, setting fire to buildings in different parts of the town. All the public buildings except the Catholic and Methodist churches were burned. About two hundred houses were destroyed and twelve hundred people rendered homeless.

Gray Beard, one of the most troublesome of the Indian prisoners, jumped from a train going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour while *en route* for St. Augustine, Fla. The train was stopped, when Gray Beard got up from the ground and ran. The guard shot at and killed him.....Father McGlew, of the Catholic church in Chelsea, Mass., has been sued for $20,000 by a member of the church for denouncing him to the congregation on account of his marriage by a magistrate .....Josiah Mower, of Jaffrey, N. H., ninety-five years old and deacon of the Baptist church, rose in the night and set fire to his house, then called his wife and idiotic son, the only occupants, who went to a neighbor's. Mr. Mower meanwhile went to an unoccupied house half a mile distant, where he committed suicide by cutting his throat. It is thought he was insane.....It is estimated that Abraham Jackson, the defaulting lawyer of Boston, got away with $300,000.....A fire in South Norwalk, Conn., destroyed property to the amount of $125,000, on which there was an insurance of $75,000.....The notorious counterfeiter, Pete McCartney, has again escaped from custody while being conveyed by United States Marshal Purnell from Tyler to Austin.....The Italian government has ordered the removal of all bishops who have not received the royal *exequatur* approving their appointments. The archbishop of Palermo has already been warned to leave his see.....President Grant and family will leave for Long Branch about the third or fourth of June, having abandoned the idea of visiting his farm near St. Louis for the present.....The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* publishes dispatches from all parts of Minnesota showing that there are grasshoppers in only a very small portion of the State.....A case has just been decided by a New York court which settles a long-vexed question in regard to savings banks. Isaac Allen, of Brooklyn, had $4,000 in a savings bank. In his absence his wife took his book from a chest by means of false keys, and drawing a check for $2,950, took it to the bank, where it was cashed. When Mr. Allen subsequently took his book to be wrote up the cashier announced that his wife had drawn the above amount. Mr. Allen denied their right to pay the money and brought suit against the bank to recover. The jury gave the full amount claimed.

Daniel O'Leary walked five hundred miles in one hundred and fifty-three and one-half hours in Chicago, beating his set time of one hundred and fifty-six hours .....A young German Protestant woman of New York, who had been married to a Hebrew by civil marriage, joined the Jewish church, and was reunited to her husband according to their rites.....A coal carriage containing three men plunged down shaft seven of the Lehigh Company, at Wilkesbarre, a distance of one hundred feet. Richard Greenough was killed, the others being seriously wounded .... The direct Alantic cable from Rye Beach, N. H., to the coast of Ireland, is about completed..... The United States Treasury officials claim to be much pleased with the readiness with which the six per cent. bonds are converted into the new five per cents. in Europe.....A German named Young killed his second wife in Brooklyn, N. Y., by crushing in her head with an ax, and then going to the grave of his first wife, shot himself through the head, producing instant death.....The steamer Falling Waters, Wm. Bennett, owner and captain, was burned on the Genesee river, near Rochester, N. Y. A young man named Johnson, of Port Hope, Canada, asleep on the vessel, after being badly burned jumped overboard and was drowned. The loss on the Falling Waters was about $10,000; insurance, $6,000..... The revolutionary cannon, which the Rutgers College students stole from Princeton College, was returned after much discussion.....By far the most startling crime since the murders by the boy Pomeroy was that of the little Young girl in Boston. She attended a Sunday-school service at the church with her aunt. The latter, as they were leaving, stopped a moment in the vestibule and the child was lost. Search was immediately made, and half an hour later the body of the innocent little five-year-old child was found in the belfry, its head smashed in, the face bruised, and the child just breathing. The sexton of the church, a man named Piper, was arrested charged with the crime, and it is claimed that it is a pure piece of fiendishness like those of the Pomeroy boy.

Christopher Burr, a journeyman tailor, employed in a clothing manufactory in Boston, attacked Martha Hibbard, a bookkeeper in the establishment, with a pair of tailors' shears, and stabbed her in five places. The wounds, though terribly severe, are not considered fatal. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause. .....The cotton and woolen operatives of New England have formed an association for the purpose of reducing their laboring hours to ten per day, to abolish the paying of wages in orders instead of cash, and to prevent strikes. ....Twenty-five buildings were destroyed by fire in Lexington, Ky.....The court of claims at Washington has confirmed a number of claims allowed by the special commissioners. Among others is a claim from two sons of Stephen A. Douglas, for cotton taken from the maternal plantation in Mississippi, amounting to $259,000.....Three children of a family named Findley, residing near Sedalia, Mo., died from starvation. The family have been in destitute circumstances all winter. Many of the people in the neighborhood are suffering for food.....Two workmen fell from the top of the new Roman Catholic cathedral in Montreal, a distance of one hundred feet, and were instantly killed.....Martin Quick, one of the workmen on the new suspension bridge at Port Jervis, N. Y., fell a distance of thirty feet to the rocks beneath, breaking his back, from which death resulted.